Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,916.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	8903	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 941

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Jacobsen	6th Jan.
a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	20th Jan.
* KANZLER	3 000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
* KAISER	2,800	Von. Holdt	17th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Capt Ports.

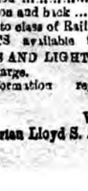
a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
ARIA	4719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
DALMATIA	4881	G. Gilhaber	15th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	E. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan, 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Sebarich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gilhlaber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E Sebarich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gilhlaber	16th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
H. F. FERDINAND	6041	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5435	F. Gluzgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	9000	B. Batulka	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7988	B. Cosol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 760*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,, 895 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Dec.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 31st Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †
DWARKA	1,615	Mon. 3rd Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder Dwarka, and O. Mandvis.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,937 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,434 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan. 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

27th December, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 29	Jan. 8 1910
* C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 ,,
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 13 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 7 ,,	...
†C City of York	7795	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7312	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4971	,, 25 ,,	May 6 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
C City of Benares	6733	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7795	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7312	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ,,	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS :

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	...Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	8,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb, ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar, ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr, ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Barilon	12th May ,,
NERA	9,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec, 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEWCHWANG	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalry)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Lt., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, sores, ulcers, symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad breasts, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre, Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London. Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O.S.N. Company's s.s. "HIMALAYA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st instant and 1st and 3rd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant and on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st, and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICES of the following Companies, have THIS DAY been REMOVED, from No. 4 Elphinstone Circle to No. 3 WALLACE STREET:—

WALLACE & COMPANY.
THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
McKENZIES' SAW MILLS, LIMITED.
THE EAST INDIA RUBBER CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bombay, 28th December, 1909.

THE G. I. P RAILWAY are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a GOODS OFFICE and RESIDENCE at their Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

2. Tenders to be submitted to the District Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, before noon on 15th January 1910.

3. The specification, plans and full particulars can been seen at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla, on any day except Sundays, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

R. C. H. BARNARD,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS, from 10-40 A.M., till 4-40 P.M. Commencing SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 3 per mensem.

CECIL C. BURNS,
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR begins 7th January. For Prospectus apply to

THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, 28th Dec.
LA POUPEE.
WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec.—FLORODORA.
THURSDAY, 30th Dec.—IN TOWN.
FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50, 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.
Special Discounts for Season Tickets for Orchestra and Circle only.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....SYDNEY T. PEASE
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1
FOR A SHORT SEASON OF TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON SUCCESSES.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1,
The Great Cavalier Play
FOR THE KING
The finest scenic Production ever Presented in India.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3,
Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4,
Sir Charles Wyndham's Success.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5,
The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece.
THE BELLS
Preceded by Sir Conan Doyle's "Waterloo."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6,
The Charming Comedy from the Adelphi Theatre.
DR. WAKE'S PATIENT
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7,
The New Roman Religious Historical Play.
The SCEPTRE and the CROSS
Dedicated by special permission to the late Sir Henry Irving's.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1. Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND
XMAS ATTRACTION
"THE TWO FRIENDS"
A stirring pathetic story, dealing with a child and her dog.
FULL BAND IN OUR ALFRESCO GARDENS.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS UNTIL FRIDAY.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

MOTORISTS,
ARE YOU WORRIED
With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.
Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consitionate expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wantas, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style enclosed in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 4 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, by James' Douglas. Rs. 8, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—NESBIT HALL, WHOLE or TOP, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Good accommodation, large compound. Apply Owner, therein.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Horaby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION,
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Ticicorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Samarahya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

{OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

Single Copy ... ... One Anna.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business, Cards; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... ... " 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ... ... " 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Circular Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STEWACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1904.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St.,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co., ESTABLISHED 1848.
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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MANAGER, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 27.

The disturbance in the central parts of the country yesterday has given light local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam, West Bengal and the United Provinces. There have been a few light falls in the East of Central India and of the Central Provinces. The depression is drifting eastwards and is now affecting North Burma, but is only of feeble intensity. A fresh depression has given rain in Persian Gulf, and the heavy cloud in Sind and Baluchistan.

Forecast :—Light local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the extreme North of Burma. Local precipitation is possible in Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH DECEMBER 1909.

Hansi.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Showery. Harvests partially damaged.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes misty. Cotton plants first sowing in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, cotton prospects much improved, ready for picking in some places and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely. (?)

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress. Wheat doing badly. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27TH December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-east and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is low, particularly in the east Punjab; the minimum is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper. Day temperature is 8° to 16° in defect; night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily clouded in Sind and continue lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect, the deficiency in Rajputana ranging from 9° to 17°; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Kathiawar and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper except round the Gulf of Cambay. Day temperature has fallen and is now in defect night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·16" of rain. Skies are clear in the northern half but lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division. Humidity continues in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is everywhere in defect; the minimum is higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air continues damper except at Bombay. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao; the minimum is in excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Raipur is the only station in the central parts of the country reporting rainfall. Skies are clearing in the Central Provinces but remain moderately clouded in the United Provinces. Heavy cloud has appeared over Sind and moderate cloud over the western half of the Punjab and over Kathiawar. This appears to be associated with a fresh disturbance in Persia which has caused rainfall at Jask and Bushire.

A few light showers may occur in Sind and the United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st Dec., 1909, as compared with the statement of 14th Dec. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 14. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,68,00,000 0 0	1,68,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,52,72,325 11 5	1,45,65,052 15 2
Other Deposits, &c	17,20,47,384 13 7	17,07,42,176 13 1
Bank Post Bills, &c	4,93,127 5 1	6,46,868 15 2
Sundries	18,53,741 1 9	19,13,535 14 3
Rs.	22,64,66,579 0 7	22,46,67,634 9 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments	3,10,29,748 0 0	3,13,26,592 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	98,55,489 0 0	1,01,45,138 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,01,75,027 3 11	4,28,66,149 0 4
Bills discounted, &c	5,01,21,440 15 4	4,92,00,063 7 7
Balances with other Banks	2,87,72,117 7 1	2,84,23,706 13 0
Bullion	8,34,187 2 8	20,50,834 2 10
Dead Stock	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Stamps	21,13,453 11 10	21,27,835 13 7
Sundries	16,541 5 1	15,775 8 1
	88,897 10 10	96,977 0 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	16,49,60,733 4 9	16,62,56,903 0 10
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,24,05,845 11 10	5,84,10,731 8 10
	22,64,66,579 0 7	22,46,67,634 9 8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,83,933	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	11,91,205	Decrease.
Other Deposits	13,05,208	do
Post Bills	1,53,741	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5 86,493	Increase.
Loans	26,91,122	do
Accounts of Credit	9,21,377	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	3,43,411	do
Cash at Head Office	12,06,147	do
Cash at Branches	27,88,968	do

Percentage 31·09.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CALCUTTA.

DEATH.

McGARRY—December 20, at his residence, 94 Elliot Road, Calcutta, Edward McGarry, late Personal Assistant to the Agent E. N. Railway. Aged 54. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNOWLES—December 17, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Robert Knowles, Lieut. I. M. S., of a daughter.

WILSON—December 19, at Dadupur, Punjab, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dundas Wilson, a son.

DEATH.

WEIR—December 20, on the journey between Darjeeling and Calcutta, suddenly of cholera, Major J. C. Weir, R. A. M. C., Sanitary Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pollard Opera Company, "La Poupee," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : Daily actions are measured by present behaviour.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—There are at present thirteen vacancies to be competed for by candidates for the Indian Medical Service. The examination will commence in London on the 24th January next and will last for five succeeding days.

BAND AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers, the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regt. will render the following programme of music on the Esplanade Bandstand to-day under the direction of A. F. Hansell, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March	The Right O'the Line...Walker
Overture	Zampa ...Herold
Opus	The Bride of Cashmir...Rubenstein
Selection	The Merry Widow ...Lehar
Chant	Sans Paroles...Tschaikowsky
Selection	Tannhauser ...Wagner
Valse	Estremadura ...Pucalossi
Intermezzo	The Coons' Parade ...Ross

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-p. m. to-day :—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe...Sir A Sullivan
Overture	Fra Diavolo...Auber
Gavotte (Bell Solo)	The Chimes ...Ord Hume
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs ...Adlane
Valse	Wiener Frauen...Lehar
Grand Selection	La Traviata ...Verdi
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubuphone ...Ord Hume

THE ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.—The English Comedy Company will open a short season at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday, January 1st, when will be presented for that night only the charming cavalier play "For the King" by Walter Howard and Sydney T. Pease. Mr. Pease under whose direction the Company is visiting India and the Far East, will appear in his original character of Cromwell with Miss Maude Stewart Drewery in the part of Harry Clavering's wife. We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement columns of our paper for further particulars of the repertoire to be presented, and also to the booking of seats, which is in progress at Messrs. Soundy and Co. Music Warehouse. The plans are now open.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Malji Janoo, a Hindu labourer, aged 18 years, while crossing the road in front of the Marine Lines Station on Saturday evening last was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Mr. N. J. Sanjana and driven by Kayetan Martins, a licensed driver. He was seriously injured and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died subsequently. At an inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, witnesses deposed to the fact that the car was going at an ordinary pace, that it was on the proper side of the road and that the deceased got confused and started to dodge in front of the car. When the driver turned to the right the deceased also turned to the right, and the right mud-guard struck the deceased when the deceased fell into the gutter. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the injuries received by his being knocked down by a motor car driven by Kayetan Martins. They added a rider that the jurors were of opinion that the driver should have checked the car sooner than he did.—Madhuram Bhagwandass, a shroff, trading at Bombay and Amritsar, had reported to the Police that his mooneem named Baliram Bal who was in charge of his firm's business in Bombay had disappeared and that on opening the safe in that pedi a memo alleged to have been written in the handwriting of the mooneem was found in which the mooneem had stated that he had lost Rs, 23,500 belonging to the firm in speculation. On the 23rd instant the dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was found floating in the Bangunga Tank at Walkeshwar. An inquest was held when nobody could identify the body and an open verdict was recorded. Subsequently the clothes and the property found on the body were shown to Madhuram who identified them as belonging to the deceased from which it has been surmised that the deceased must have committed suicide.

THE NEW MAHOMEDAN SHERIFF.

Congratulatory Meeting.

On Sunday last at 5 p. m. a deputation of the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society, consisting of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, President of the Society, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Honorary Secretary of the Society, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmal, Syed Moinuddin, Syed Hussain, Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed-Moulvi Ali Mahomed, B.A., Mr. Cassim Rahim, tulla, Haji Saleh Mahomed, Haji Oosman, Moulvi Hakim, Sayed Amir Hassan Soha, Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Haji Ali Mahomed Munshi Doolay Khan, Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafal, Syed Mohamad, Munshi Habibur Rahman Khan, and Munshi Kamruddin waited upon Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed to offer congratulations on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay. The President read the address which recounted the various admirable qualities of the new Sheriff, his private and public charities and the unequalled trust and confidence reposed in him by the whole Mahomedan Community and stated that the Mahomedan Community were deeply grateful to His Excellency Sir George Clarke for his most suitable choice in the appointment.

Mr. Haji Suleman, in reply, observed that he was deeply thankful to the Society for the Address and that whatever he had been able to do in the past the Mahomedan Community was not worthy of so high an appreciation. He expressed a wish the the might in future encounter further and grander opportunities for rendering service to the Mahomedan Community and the public generally. He added that he had the honour of being long in touch with the movements of the Society and that it was very laudable on its part to have opened a free Primary School for Mahomedan boys and girls in a locality populated by poor Mahomedans. An attempt to raise the educational status of the Mahomedan Community was in itself a great service that could be rendered thereto. He then declared his intention of paying a visit to the school and gave a donation of Rs. 100 towards its maintenance.

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Meeting.

SECOND DAY.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

For the second day of the first meeting of the Calcutta races for the Viceroy's Cup, the weather good, gathering very large, and the going good, The entries were good in all the six races on the card. Details:—H. E. the Viceroy was present.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,000 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third, Distance—Two miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

May Fowl 10st 12lbs ....C Hoyt 1
Kipling 11st ....Capt Barrett 2
Pincher 10st 2lbs ....Northmore 3
Squire Alfred 9st 5lbs ....Mr Charrington 4

Won by a short head. 1 1-2 lengths between second and third ; 2 lengths between third and fourth. Time—3mins. 55 1-4 secs.

Also ran.—Clear Artist 10st 10lbs, Sacricoma 10st 7lbs, Mercedes 9st 13lbs, Umutbee 9st 7lbs, Daroji 9st 7lbs, and Golden Morn 9st.

Betting —2 1-2 to 1 May Fowl ; 3 to 1 Kipling and Clean Artist ; 4 to 1 Pincher and Longer Odds the rest.

THE ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to third. Distance—Seven furlongs.

Bell 9st 3lbs....R Fraser 1
Matin Bell 8st 5lbs....Osborn 2
Etna 9st 3lbs....Marditon 3
Bonita 9st 10lbs....Trenoweth 4

Won by 1 1-3 lengths ; 1-3 length between 2nd and 3rd ; 2 lengths between third and fourth. Time.—1 min. 34 1-4 secs.

Also ran.—Wal 9st 3lbs, and Circus Girl 8st 6lbs.

Betting.—2 to 5 Etna ; 3 to 1 Bonita II ; Matin Bell and Circus Girl ; 12 to 1 First Bell and 10 to 1 Wal.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs.700, and third Rs. 300. Distance.—Seven furlongs.

Resemblance 8st 7lbs ....Thoburn 1
Galileo 7st 12lbs ....Trenwoeth 2
Metal Boy 9st 7lbs....Firth 3
The Rooster 9st 7lbs....Whalley 4

Won by 2 1-4 lengths; 1-2 length between 2nd and third ; 1 1-4 lengths between 3rd and 4th. Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Also ran.—Lady Violet 9st 9lbs, Tana 9st 4lbs, Cinderbill 8st 9lbs, Winkfield's Melody 8st 7lbs, Morino, 8st 7lbs, The Cockatoo 7st 12lbs, Zotique, 7st 10lbs, Best Chins 7st 2lbs, and Maiyera 6st.

Betting.—3 to 1 Resemblance, Galileo and The Rooster; 4 to 1 Lady Violet, and longer adds the rest.

THE VICEROY CUP.—A cup value £100 presented by H. E. the Viceroy and Rs. 20,000 to the winner, Rs. 7,000 to the second, Rs. 3,000 to the third. Distance—1 3-4 miles.

Report 9st 3lbs....Murdison 1
Fizz 9st ....Whalley 2
Master Delavel 9st 3lbs....A Hoyt 3
Misty Morn 9st 3lbs ....Robinson 4

Won by a short neck; 4 lengths between second and third; 2 lengths between third or fourth. Time.—3 min 6 3-4 secs.

Also Ran.—Absentee 9st 3lbs, Devereaux 9st 2lbs, Kaffirpan 9st 2lbs, Palargonium II 9st 3lbs, Wandin 9st 3lbs, Coat of Arms 9st, Crossbred 9st, Five Crown 8st 12lbs, and Saloon 7st 3lbs.

Betting —Retort started a Favourite at 2 to 1 ; 4 1-2 to 1 the Master and Delaval ; 7 to 1 Pilargonium and Wandin and Longer odds the rest.

The race.—There was a level start. Mistymorn led up to the one and half mile post, then Wanden up to the six furlong post. Fizz and Crossbred caught Delaval and a grand race ensued. Retort winning by the narrow margin of a short neck.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 2,000 and the thirrd Rs. 1,000. Distance.—Six furlongs.

Soultline 9st 3lbs ....} Dead
Tangaroa 9st 3lbs ....Robinson } Heat.
Shamfight 9st 3lbs ....Barrett 3
Mary B 8st 12lbs ....Ott 4

In the run off Shamfight was 3 lengths behind. Time.—1min. 15 1-4 secs.

Betting.—3 to 100 Soultline ; 4 to 1 Tangaroa ; 8 to 1 Shamfight ; 12 to 1 Mary B.

THE PAVILION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 7,000; and Third, Rs. 3,000. Distance.—R. C.

Galloping Girl II, 8st 7lbs ....A Hoyt 1
Flaneur, 7st 8lbs....Whalley 2
Carnival, 7st 7lbs....Butler 3
Ashanti Gold, 8st 13lbs ....Hill 4

Won by 2 lengths; 1-2 a length between 2nd and 3rd; 1-2 a length between 3rd and 4th. Time.—2 min 58 1-4 secs.

Also ran.—The Master 9st, Sue 7st 11lbs and Lancesterite 6st 13lbs.

Betting.—1 1-4 to 1 Galloping Girl; 1 1-2 to 1 Ashanti Gold; 4 to 1 Sue and The Master; 5 to 1 Flaneur and Carnival; 20 to 1 Lancasterite.

CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial will be held on the 10th of January, to consider the tenders received for the construction of the Hall. Sir William Emerson will be present, and Mr. Lionel Jacob, who is on leave, will also attend.

CRICKET AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 26.

In a cricket match, Ceylon versus the Madras, Mofussil begun here yesterday, the Mofussil were all out for 167 in the first innings, while Ceylon made 100 for seven wickets.

BOMBAY RACES.

3rd Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 27th December, 1909.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's b l g Milner 11 (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S 11 (aged)
Mr N B Tirvadekar's b aus m Aruna
Mr J B's b l m Not Yet (4 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's br m Moonlight (4 years)
The Chief of Manavadar's ch l m Lady Honour (3 years)
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (aged)

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr A Mistry's b a h Sun (4 years)
Mr A Mahomed's b a h Silvermine (5 years)
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor (3 years)
Mr Mufak's b a h Shawcutt (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Lapwing (3 years)
Mr Kassim Jurgi's b a h Desert King (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Maham (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Babil (aged)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer (3 years)
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon (6 years)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (aged)
Mr Heath's g a h Colaba (4 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Thaboor (4 years)
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee (6 years)
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Spearmint (6 years)
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h The Monarch 14·0 (5 years)

THE SELLING PLATE—Distance about 1 mils.

Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib
Mr Kassim Jurgis' b a h Desert King
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thuvil
Mr Beg's b a h Zamorin
Mr Haji Saleh's b a h Waziristan 14·0
Mr A M Saif's b a h Mualoom 14·0
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis
Aga Mirza's g a h Bend Or
Mr Newton's b a h Lofan
Messrs A R and A A Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Darwin
Mr S A Wahed's b a h John Scott 14·0
Mr Khadavi Abdul Rehman's g a h Well Done (late Gulshaful)
Mr Fahad bin Nusser's b a h Market
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h First Class 13 3 1-2

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Mistry's b a h Sinclair 13 2 3-4.
Mr A Mistry's ch a h Priceless 13 3 1-4.
Mr Sahi Mahomed's g a h Grey Morn II 14·0
Mr Willis' g a h M V O 13 3 3-4.
Mr George's ch a h Corrector 14·0
Mr Rowlands' g a h Good Chance 14·0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13·2 1-4
Mr Gold's ch a h Prime Minister 13·2 3-4
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hisban 13·2 1-4
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Nishan 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Lookman 14·0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Alfred 13·3 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Vedas 14·0
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Bay Middleton 13·3
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maimoon 13·3 1-2.

Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Hachal 13 3 1-2.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13·3 1-2
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13·3 3-4
Mr. James' ch a h Salanic 14·4
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor 13 2 3-4
Mr Hoosein Obayed's g a h Yacoot 13 2 1-2
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1-2
Mr Heath's ch a h Plassy 13 2
Mr Heath's ch a h Zari 13 3
Mr Adil's g a h Minerva 13 3
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13 1 3-4
Mr Newton's b a h Aurgon 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Chechan 13 3

Messrs A R and A A. Ameer's g ah Ebrahim Pasha 14·0.

Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14·0
Mr A W Esse's b a h Fairfield 13 3 1-2
Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's g a h Shanwar 13 3
Mr J K Kapadias' g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal 13 2
Mr Newton's g a h Burtho 13 3 1-2

THE NEW COMERS PLATE.—Distance ½ mile.

Messrs Aga Mirza Ahmed and A S Oomer's ch a h Great Warrior 13 3 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Prince Rudolph 13 3 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Temptation 13 3 1-2
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Akseer 14·0
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's b a h Prince Foote 13 3 1-2
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's g a h Karrar 13 2 1-2
Mr Mulla Abdulla Yunasse's b a h Jins 13 2 1-2
Mr Mufall's g a h Kafoor 13 2 1-4
Mr Yussuff bin Essa's g a h Ordinary 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Khandala 13 3 1-4
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's b a h Mahrib 13 3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h White Knight 13 1 1-2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Golden Measure 13 3
Mr Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Valens 13 3 3 4
Mr Abdoola Mana's g a h Rockeand 14 0
Mr A M Mana's ch a h Phaleron 13 3 3-4
Mr Khadavi Abdul Rehman's g a h Shehban 14 0
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's b a h Prosperity 14 0
Mr Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Dilaver 13 3 3-4
Mr Tahar Yuni's g a h Reaper 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Tubook 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Abu Azas 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Sirisks 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jumbud 13 2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Padsha 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Sunny East 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Charlie 13 3 1-2
Mr Abdul Rehman Nusser's ch a h Laud 13 3 3 4
Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's g a h Independent 13 3 3-4
Mr Ebrahim Hazemy's b a h Bash Rat 13 0 1 2
Mr Bampfylde's b a h St Anthoney 14·0
Mr Eastwood's ch a h Dirty Dick 13 2 1-4
Mr Noor Md Beg Mahomed's g a h Republic 13 3
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Bombay 14 0
Mr Hhmed Hazemy's g a h Fado 13 2 1-2
Mr M Fredilis' g a h Tukte Suleman 13 2 3 4
Mr V K Hajithoy's g a h Towfeek 13 2 3-4
Mr Heath's ch a h Mohundiz 13 3
Mr A Bahimtoola's ch a h Tibra, 13 3 1-2
Mr Newton's b a h Nasibdar, 13 2 3-4
Mr Newton's g a h Crown, 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdul Rehman Dakhiel's ch a h Siberia, 13 2
Mr Syed Mahomed Bin's g a h Volunteer, 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Suspense, 13 3 1 2
Mr Pitt's b a h Adept, 13 3
Mr M Nusserwanjee's g a h Nowarroz, 13 2
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Twin Souls, 13 3 3-4

THE LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Mahomed's ch a b Injabukh, 13 2 3-4
Mr Nasir Abdulla's b a h Collector, 13 2
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo, 13 1 3-4
Mr R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm, 13 3
Mr Yussuff Sheriff's g a g Lieutenant, 13 2 3-4
Mr Ahmed Mana's b a h Tamim, 13 2 1-2
Mr Noor Md Begmahomed's b a h Sabaktakin, 13 2
Mr A K Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles, 13 2 3-4
Mr G D Dhere's ch a h Matheran, 13 3
Mr Newton's b a h Lahuk, 13 2 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Young Anaiza, 13 2 1-2
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Muslim, 13 3
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arzico, 13 2 3-4
Mr Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Gibraltar, 13 3

NOTICE.

Owners or trainers must send in a list of weights to be carried in terms races not later than 6 p.m., Thursday, 30th instant.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

2 Morland Road, Byculla, Dec. 27.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Dec. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Himalaya," 3,590 tons, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai, having left that port on the 8th instant, and sailed via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with the China mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—

FROM SHANGHAI.

Leach, Mr C

FROM KOBE.

Haggie, Mr C S — Shav-Wel ier, Mr A J

FROM HONGKONG.

Bustao, Mrs K A — Tyalkhad, Mr E A

FROM PENANG.

Poolay, Mr J G T — William E A

FROM COLOMBO.

Aldreck, Mr and Mrs — Ename, Mr R
Bagley, Mr — Gerard, Mr and Mrs E
Bagley, Mrs — Hawksworth, Mr
Burn, Mr J R P — Keta, Mr N
Barlow, Maj — King, Miss
Church, Mr H P — Peerbhai, Mr E A
Church, Mrs — Rawlinson, Mr
Darack, Mr — Reed, Miss J
Daeack, Miss — Ulman, Mr
Edgar, Mr

FROM SINGAPORE.

Odom, Mr F E

FROM ADELAIDE,

Cook, Mr R — Verco, Miss E
Cook, Miss F E

FROM MELBOURNE.

Cook, Deaconess May — Cartland, Mr N
Cartland, Mr and Mrs — Tilley, Miss

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Delta left Hongkong on 25th December.

The German East Africa Line Co.'s steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer D. Baldanno, from Genova, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant. The same Co.'s steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore, for Bombay on the 26th instant.

ALL who understand and value the position of the Constitutional Monarch must have read with mingled indignation and disgust the placard of the *Daily News* on December 4. It ran : "the King regrets rejection of the Budget." It is nothing less than disgraceful that a phrase in a King's Speech, notoriously drawn up by Ministers, should thus be distorted into an expression of the Monarch's personal opinions. Those who introduce the King's name into party politics violate the most elementary decencies of political warfare.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following candidates have been elected to be Additional Members of Viceroy's Council by the electorates mentioned opposite their respective names :—

Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Mr. Manekjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law.

Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.

Maulvi Saiyid Shamsul Huda.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C I E.

The District Councils and Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces.

The Landholders in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Muhammadan Community in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The Landholders in the Central Provinces.

The services of Captain C A Godson, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The services of Captain T F Owens, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Captain E C G Maddock, M B I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Captain J C H Leicester, M D, F R C S, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel H B Melville, M B, I M S, Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), during the absence on leave of Captain J C H Leicester, M D, F R C S, I M S, in addition to his own duties.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

On return from combined leave, Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the offices of the President, Imperial Forest Research Institute, and Principal, Forest College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 6th December the date on which he relieved Mr A M F Caccia, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

From the same date, the following changes are made:—Mr L Mercer, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests 1st grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr T A Hauxwell, Conservator, 1st grade, or until further orders. Mr C P Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 2nd officiating 1st grade, on leave, reverts to his substantive appointment. Mr B B Osmeston, Conservator of Forests 3rd officiating 2nd grade on leave reverts to his substantive appointment. Mr A M F Caccia, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator.

On relief by Mr L Mercer, Mr A M F Caccia, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on deputation to the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 1 year and 9 months, with effect from the 6th December. Mr Caccia will revert to the list of the Imperial Forest Service of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which his furlough will commence.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 4th December.

Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., a Resident of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for 20 days combined with furlough for 10 months and 10 days, with effect from the 4th December.

Lieutenant J. L. R. Weir, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as British Trade Agent at Gyantse, with effect from the 13th December

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—With effect from the 10th of November, Mr. W. S. Adie, I. C.S., to officiate in class III of Accountants General, with effect from the 15th of November.

Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to class I, and Mr. R. H. Macnair, I. C. S., to revert to class II (new scale) of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 16th November. Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, I. C. S., to officiate in class II instead of in class I, and Mr. A. M. Brigstoke, I. C. S., to officiate in class III instead of in class II of Accountants General, with effect from the same date.—Mr. G. D. Padamjee to revert to class I, and Mr. J. F. Graham, I C S, to revert to class II, (new scale) of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 29th of October, Mr. E. S. Hensman to officiate in the senior grade of Chief Superintendents, with effect from the 1st of November, Mr. B. R. Woods to officiate in the senior grade of Chief Superintendents.

Mr. M. Butler is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department with effect from the 7th of December and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Captain H. R. von D. Hardinge, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted 6 months leave out of India of medical certificate, from the 27th October.

Mr. H. C. DuBois, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary Military Accounts Department, who has reverted to the grade of Superintendent, with effect from the 1st October 1909, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days in combination with furlough for 4 months and 20 days, from the 28th August.

The following officiating appointment of an officer of the Military Accounts Department is made, with effect from the 4th August:—Captain J. F. Allen (on probation), on appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:—From the 2nd October, the date following that of Captain E. S. F. Anderson's return from leave out of India—Captain E. S. J. Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class. Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to rev

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1909.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

IN 1853, the great Indian historian, John William Kaye, published a selection from the papers of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, who died on the 14th June, 1851, in his 81st year, after having been personally associated with, and deeply interested in, the affairs of the great Empire of which he came to be one of the rulers, and occupying in the latter portion of his career, for a quarter of a century, a conspicuous position in the Directorate of the Honourable East India Company as one of the ablest and most energetic members of that body. Mr. Tucker's writings exhibited an intimate acquaintance with the practicalities of a great variety of subjects, in giving expression to which he adopted broad statesmanlike views and a pure and earnest desire to benefit the people of the vast Empire committed to the care of his colleagues and himself; and it is difficult to differentiate between the intellectual activity and moral integrity which characterised his efforts in the cause of good government. It could not have been expected that a body of thirty gentlemen, drawn from different services or professions, with different antecedents and different idiosyncracies, would concur in opinion on every one of the many questions of administration which came before them in their collective capacity; and though a divergence of views not unfrequently arose in the deliberations that took place—which after all tended to mature decisions. Yet Mr. Tucker's honesty and sincerity of purpose were intensified by the ability he evinced, and that combination drew the appreciation and admiration of his most ardent opponents in debate. The Court of Directors was a deliberative body, who thoroughly discussed every matter that came under their purview, and collectively, as individually, they may at times have erred. No doubt, they did err on occasions, to which reference is unnecessary. They were never betrayed into error by those temptations which would ordinarily beset men immersed in the strife of politics, as is the case at the present time, particularly if the Keir-Hardie, Cotton-Rutherford element be considered.

Now, a large proportion of those who air their views on Indian questions—some impudently and vehemently or even disloyally, and others moderately, but none the less pointedly, however immature their views—have no more than a tourist knowledge of the country, and that imbibed under unfavourable and one-sided auspices for which their minds came prepared by pre-conceived notions of a fanatical character and unequal to that impartial judgment which is essential to discrimination; while others are influenced by the views of these travelled politicians and their *alumni* of interested paragraphists who have their own axes to grind. To all of these, it is proposed to recommend the opinion expressed by Mr. Tucker in 1823 as an intelligent forecast of what has taken place as a result of Lord Hastings' policy in granting freedom to the Indian Press. Mr. Tucker wrote: "I consider the grandeur and power of this Empire to depend in so great a degree upon the possession of India, that I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of guarding against the most remote contingencies which can affect the security of our Eastern dominion. The separation of India—by self-government—would leave this country dismembered; the finest branch would be violently severed and the trunk itself would not escape without injury from the shock. If it be asked what are the dangers which I apprehend, I reply that the people of India are advancing in opulence, and knowledge, and civilisation; that the number of Europeans is increasing; that the mixed races, or Creoles, are already very numerous and are rapidly increasing; and that our Government, or rather my Lord Hastings' has lately (most unwisely, as I think,) bestowed upon this varied population the liberty of the Press, a boon which could not fail to excite new feelings among them. This powerful instrument has already been put in operation, and it will be made use of to connect together the different parts of the population, whenever they are led to propose to themselves one common object. If I mistake not, you will be told in a very few years, and perhaps in a very few months, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties, and that where the one is withheld, the other is not due—that whatever system of commercial policy, it may be thought expedient to adopt with a view to the general interests of the Empire, it can never be right or justifiable to place restrictions on one colony or dependency for the benefit of another, etc. I clearly perceive symptoms of such a spirit already; and the time has certainly arrived when the Government must decide not only upon the commercial policy to be observed towards India, but upon the political principles which should be applied to the government of that country."

The potency of Mr. Tucker's forecast has been realised to a much greater extent than, perhaps, his wildest anticipations might have expected; and the symptoms that he perceived in 1823 shewed themselves and grew apace until Lord Canning's "Gagging Act" was introduced in the Mutiny period to check the liberty of the Press and to bring the sphere of its operations into healthy, though restrained, limitations. It is remarkable that its provisions were first applied to an Englishman, Mr. Henry Mead, who was the Editor of *The Friend of India*, because that gentleman, in exercise of a right that was not conferred on, but inherited by him as a Britisher, dared to call into question the policy of the Government of that time in an article which he published on the 25th June, 1857, headed "The Centenary of Plassy." But if that article was objectionable and actionable compared with the language and dictation of some of the infamous articles that are perpetrated on the public in the columns of not a few native papers, it was an act of tyranny that made him "the first experiment under the Gagging Act," quoting the words of the writer of the succeeding article headed "The First Warning." But not long after, the Act in question was repealed, and the Indian Press was again granted a license of freedom, whereby a powerful instrument was put into operation and has been made use of to connect together the different parts of the population in the common object of embarrassing the Government and of extorting rights and privileges to which the agitators have no historical or hereditary right. Mr. Tucker, it is necessary to add, was accused of a pro-native policy, but he was just in his discrimination as to right and might in his advocacy and, therefore, his opinions are entitled to grave consideration and to the most generous construction by Europeans as well as Natives.

MACAULAY. "ARE we to banish Macaulay to the nursery, or to read him partly as a warning, partly as a curiosity—to vote him hopelessly out of date, or to clamour for revised editions?" Thus asks a writer in the current *Fortnightly Review*," and the question is somewhat pertinent, now that exactly half a century has elapsed to a day since Macaulay passed away on 28th December, 1859. Curiously enough Macaulay is considered by the writer, as a historian of the eighteenth century and coupled as such with the late Mr. Lecky. No doubt that he should suffer by a comparison with the latter historian. The two are of different types altogether, and it is hardly fair to treat them together. Mr. Lecky was a philosophic historian who shone best in his reflections on the events of history which he only cursorily relates, and in tracing effects to their causes. It was just in this that Macaulay was wanting, and his great defects as a historian arise mainly from this source. There is a singular dearth of reflection in his pages which are indeed void of anything like deep thought. But the question may well be asked whether we should look for such from a historian. It might well be urged that a historian has enough to do in ascertaining and selecting the facts and in marshalling them before the reader in such a manner as to enable him to realise the past. What has been called philosophic history might well be denied the right to call itself history, which must above everything else deal with facts and relate them. Philosophic historians are very much apt to take the facts of history for granted and proceed to give their reflections on them. Mr. Lecky in the forefront of his great work on the English in the eighteenth century refers his readers for facts to the history of Lord Stanhope, which is undeservedly neglected, and indeed the knowledge of that eventful period, by no means the beggarly bankrupt century of Carlyle, would be very imperfect if derived from the pages of Mr. Lecky alone. In like manner the readers of Macaulay should be referred elsewhere for reflections on the events he narrates, to Guizot, for instance, or Ranke, if they want reflexions and philosophical disquisitions on causes and effects of the events. Most readers would gladly dispense with the latter altogether.

Many critics refuse to call the work of Mr. Lecky on the eighteenth century by the name of history; and it is best to view it as a splendid collection of philosophical essays on events of the eighteenth century and their causes and tendencies. But none can call Macaulay's work anything but a history. It has defects of course, and grave ones no doubt. Its tone and manner are those of a partisan and advocate throughout. It does not distribute praise and blame evenly. It exalts its heroes to the skies and refuses to see anything in them but what is praiseworthy. On the other hand, people who come under his ban are treated mercilessly; they are depicted black without a shade of white. But when all this and much more has been said in detraction of the merits of the work, no one can deny that it has some of the best qualities of history. It is after all the first and main business of history to narrate events, and the first and indispensable requisite in one who sets himself up as a historian, is that he should be able to narrate well. Macaulay possessed the gift of narration in an extraordinary degree, and uses it in his work lavishly. The gift is sometimes unduly depreciated; but it is a gift which really very few writers possess. It is a gift, too, which proceeds from that other precious gift of imagination. A writer must first realise the events he is to narrate before his own mind, if he is to succeed in making his readers realise them with the help of his narrative. In Macaulay's history the events and characters of a distant past live over again, and his readers are made to feel this and see the panorama of by-gone days spread out before their eyes. It was a precious gift and to one who possessed the magic wand of an effective narrator, we can forgive many faults. His excessive bias in favour of the Whigs we lament, but we must remember, and which we are too often apt to overlook, that in Macaulay's younger days the bias in favour of the Tories in the great constitutional struggles of the seventeenth century was unduly great in literature, owing to the masterly but equally one-sided history of Clarendon. Macaulay may be considered as the reverser of the effects of Clarendon's dominating work. He also was in a sense the continuator, for the bias he gave to Englishmen for the Revolution of 1688, though on the other side, that of Clarendon, bids fair to be as longlived.

THE FRENCH AERIAL FLEET. ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Standard*, France is losing no time in getting together her aerial fleet of war. General Brun, the Minister for War, has signed an order for four biplanes, to be constructed by Mr. Henry Farman, the design being similar to that of the machines which have been so successfully driven by Mr. Farman and M. Paulhan. At the same time two monoplanes have been ordered, a Bleriot and an Antoinette. These evidently are considered sufficient to be the nucleus of a fleet pending the consideration of the question what type of aeroplane is best suited to military requirements. Expert military engineers are considering the advisability of adopting a fixed type for military use. Thus far, however, nothing has been done beyond presenting a report, in which it is stated that the most desirable type would be a helicoptera; that is to say, a machine with revolving horizontal fans, which would allow it to remain stationary in the air. In the meantime, an elaborate scheme is being prepared to provide for State collaboration in aeronautic and aviatory science. In the first place, an experimental laboratory is to be erected on the Mediterranean Coast between Marseilles and Nice, having a total length of little short of three miles. Workshops for construction will be set up at Vincennes, near Paris, and a school for aviators will be formed, probably near Bordeaux.

An interesting question is raised as to the comparative value with the aeroplane of the dirigible balloon. The French Department of War appear to be in no doubt upon it, and in a semi-official reply to a sectional campaign in favour of the steerable balloon, it is stated that the value of steerable balloons in military strategy tends to diminish as the capabilities of aeroplanes increase. Consequently, General Brun is not overawed by the size and organisation of the German aerial fleet, the less so, according to the correspondent, as he has several plans and designs in hand, which should enable him to alter the balance of power within a short time if thought necessary. One reason for not hastening construction is the rapid progress, which continues to be made in the design of steerable balloons, and another is the extremely short life upon which such balloons can count. Steerable balloons can scarcely be counted upon after four years' service, and if a fleet of any one type were constructed next year it is probable that they would be out of date in less than half this time. As we have been promised an aerial fleet for Great Britain, the subject is of the greatest possible interest. Our own authorities are very silent on the subject, but it might be as well if without divulging details the public could be assured that the matter is being dealt with as efficiently as it appears to have been in France.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India" with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

BREVET-COLONEL G. H. THESIGER, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.

THE eighth session of the Ayurvedic Congress meets at Tellicherry on the 9th and 10th January. The Raja of Kadathbad will preside.

RESTORED at a cost of over £12,000, the parish church at St. Andrew's, in which John Knox preached his first sermon, has been reopened.

UGANDA is the greatest cotton field of the Empire, and in ten years time the cotton yield will be increased tenfold, said Sir Hesketh Bell, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, in Manchester.

AT the Kshattriya Conference, the Maharaja of Burdwan promised a scholarship of ten pounds a month for a Kshattriya student to proceed to England for the Civil Service Examination.

THE Rangoon Municipal Committee have, with the sanction of the Local Government, abolished the dog tax from 1st January. The by-law formed by the Committee to regulate he keeping of dogs in the Municipality has been cancelled.

THE Punjab Hindu Sabha gave a garden party last evening at the Lahore Town Hall grounds in honour of Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh of Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja Bhupandarsingh of Patiala, the Maharaja of Burdwan and the Maharaja of Darbhanga.

THE fourth meeting of the Salva Siddhanta Conference will be held at Trichinopoly on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant. The Hon'ble Mr. A Kanga Sabhay, a member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, will preside. Receptions will be given in his honour at Tuticorin, Tinnevelly, and Madura.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE THIRD FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

Advances to Settlers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 12.

THE last session of the third Commonwealth Parliament came to an end on Wednesday. As far as business is concerned it has been the most fruitful one since the first session of the first Parliament. On May 26 a start was made with the Fisher Government in office. For some weeks previously negotiations had been in progress to resolve the House of Representatives into two parties, and these resulted in a fusion being formed of all sections of the House opposed to the Labour Government. On the next day the fusion made itself felt by suddenly taking the business out of the hands of the Government. Mr. Fisher immediately resigned, and the Deakin-Cook Government was formed with a strong working majority. The session had started in turmoil, and this continued, the new Opposition declaring its resolve to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the new fusion Government. For nearly three months practically no business was done, but at last the Government took advantage of the provisions in the standing orders to counteract tactics of obstruction, and the closure became part of the daily routine and measures of great magnitude were pushed one after the other to a successful conclusion. First and foremost perhaps in importance was the Bill to give effect to the agreement concluded between the Government and the State Premiers to settle the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. After a week of anxious debate the State Premiers, sitting in Melbourne, agreed to accept in lieu of the Braddon section of the Constitution a per capita return of 25s., the condition being that the new arrangements should be embodied in the Constitution. The Government shortly afterwards introduced a Bill for a referendum to give effect to the agreement. It was virtually opposed in both Houses, not so much on account of the amount to be refunded to the States, but because the arrangement was to be of a permanent nature. Ultimately it was carried through both Houses by the statutory majority, and the decision now remains with the people. The necessity of reorganising both the naval and military defence of the Commonwealth has been one of the leading subjects discussed for many years. It remained for the fusion Government to settle both of these important questions. An Australian navy will in two and a half year replace the present Imperial squadron in Australian waters, and the money necessary to build the ships has been provided. The military side of the question has also been settled, and the new Defence Act will, it is anticipated, bring into existence a highly-trained and efficient defence force. A Bill was passed to amend the Constitution in order to enable the commonwealth to take over the whole of the State debts, and not alone those existing when the Commonwealth came into being. An amending Electoral Bill furnished a subject of much discussions. It is now on the Statute Book, as is also a Bill to provide for the appointment of a High Commissioner. The marine insurance laws of the several States have been codified in a new Act, while provision has been made for the compensation of seamen injured in the discharge of their duties. The final adjustment of the Federal capital site question formed the subject for much debate. This is also on the Statute Book, and everything is now ready for going straight ahead with the Yass-Canberra capital site. An Act, put through by the Treasurer, provides for the substitution of the Imperial silver coinage by an Australian silver currency. This will result in a profit of £50,000 a year to the Commonwealth. These are the principal measures which have been passed into law. A number of small matters were also successfully dealt with. The Bill to take over the Northern Territory was killed by the Senate refusing to sanction the railway construction provided for in the agreement with South Australia which formed the principal part of the Bill. Both the Inter-State Commission Bill and the Agricultural Bureau Bill also met with a cool reception in the Senate. This is in brief the record of the session, which as already stated commenced in turmoil. It terminates however with a magnificent record of work, which speaks volumes for the loyalty of the Government supporters.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The suggestion that the Government should take over and work certain mines has not been received favourably by the Government, and it is stated that the coalowners are not likely to agree to any proposal that unskilled labour should enter their mines.

There are no important developments. An announcement has been made that the coal lumpers will cease work entirely. This should not affect things to any extent, as the lumpers had previously refused to handle the only coal available for shipping purposes—that imported from Japan by the P. and O. Company. Attempts at mediation are still being made, and Mr. Winchcombe, the President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Moore, the President of the Employers' Federation visited the Trade Hall when the strike congress was in session.

Notwithstanding the statement that the Ebbw Main and Young Wallsend mines were to be closed down they are still at work and the output amounts to 1,500 tons a day.

The statement that it is probable that certain mines at Newcastle would be reopened and worked by free labour has been widely discussed. All the proprietors approached were very reticent, and it was apparent that if any negotiations are proceeding between them and the Government they have not yet reached finality. About 50 empty trucks were sent by the Railway Department to the Hebburn colliery, and this gave rise to the suggestion that Hebburn as the mine that is likely to be worked if the proprietors agree to fall in with the employment of free labour. The Sea Pit Pelaw Main mine has also been mentioned, but nothing definite is known as to whether Mr. John Brown has been approached.

Sufficient coal is being obtained from the Ironworks Tunnel to keep the Lithgow Ironworks in partial operation.

The attitude of the Lithgow Coal Association has not altered in any way. The mines are being kept in good order and ready to start whenever the miners choose to resume work.

It is estimated that the strikers number 14,500, and that nearly as many other workers have been thrown out of employment as a result of the strike.

THE BOYUP-KOJONUP RAILWAY.

In their policy of railway extension the Government have shown wisdom in aiming at a full-breasted development of the varying resources of the State. It is not enough to push railways into one particular kind of territory, such as the eastern wheat-growing districts. The wisdom of considering the mining, wool, meat timber and dairying country as well is demonstrated in the returns from the new lines that have recently been constructed. Of nine of these the results from which are tabulated in the last annual report of the Railway Commissioner only two are at present showing a profit. These are the Coolgardie-Widgiemooltha, a mining railway which is returning a profit at the rate of £2,587 per annum, and the Donnybrook-Boyup line, traversing pastoral, timber and dairy country, by which profits have been earned at the rate of £1,642 per annum. In each case timber has been the profit-making factor. The Bill for the Boyup-Kojonup Railway, which passed all its stages in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, provides for an extension of the Donnybrook-Boyup line. It will traverse similar country, well-settled and with a promise of being highly and variously productive, will connect the Great Southern and South-Western systems, and will give direct communication to the district served with the three ports of Bunbury, Albany, and Fremantle. Hardly any railway proposition could present richer prospects of immediate return to the State. There are already approximately 600 resident occupiers in the district to be served holding between them 280,000 acres of land there are 163,000 acres of first-class land, 163,000 acres of second-class and 81,800 acres of third-class land within a moderate distance of the proposed line. Last year 11,000 acres were under cultivation with average yields of 12 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of oats, and 23cwt. of hay but the resources of the district for mixed farming are one of its chief attractions. It is in such areas that sheep-farms and dairy-farms, as distinguished from large pastoral properties flourish while the district has a cool climate and a bounteous rainfall. In the Dinninup area through which the line is to run there are 40,000 acres of surveyed land of excellent capabilities, and the properties there were taken up practically on an understanding that a railway was to be constructed—indeed, the course of the line is marked on the maps. The opportunities for extension of settlement are also considerable, in all an area of 401,000 acres, of which 130,000 have been surveyed in advance, being open for selection within 15 miles of the proposed line. Thus is actual and prospective resources for development and revenue it would be difficult to excel the advantages held out by this proposal.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

No better evidence of the general prosperity of the farming community of South Australia could be afforded than the fact that although the Advances to Settlers Act has been in operation for a year only £6,459 has been applied for under its liberal provisions. Of this sum only £3,634 has actually been paid to the persons desiring to make improvements on their farms. Mr. Butler, who can never forget that when he held office as Treasurer the country was suffering from drought and depression, remarked in the House of Assembly on Tuesday, when the Bill for the extension of the Act was being discussed, that if the measure had been in force in his day applicants would have been tumbling over themselves in their haste to lodge their requests for money. Some members of the House seemed to consider that it was a reflection on the existing Act and its administration that the advantages of the measure had not been more generally availed of, but the balance of evidence is in favour of the view that the smallness of the advances is due to the general prosperity the occupants of the country are enjoying. The spectacle of a Parliament deliberately extending the facilities for borrowing money with the object of tempting settlers to make applications is an unusual one. It suggests the confidence felt in the honesty of farmers and the impartiality of the Advances Board. In future the limit of an individual advance will be £600 instead of £400; the owner of repurchased land will participate in the benefits of the Act with the holder of Crown lands, and, subject to the approval of the board loans are to be obtainable on stock as well as upon permanent improvements. The great desire of Parliament is to secure the development of new country and its permanent settlement. With this object new railways are about to be built to Minnipa Hill, to Darke's Peak, and to Brown's Well, in the South-East. It was with this object, too, that the Advances to Settlers Act was originally passed and the same feeling has induced the widening of the scope of the measure. Under its conditions men whose only capital is their energy and their knowledge of farming will be enabled to make comfortable homes for themselves on the new country. Thus the industrious and enterprising farm labourer with the judicious assistance of the Government, will be able in time to become a farm-owner. The initial expenses are always the hardest to meet, and once a man has got his farm in good working order he can, with favourable seasons and an absence of misfortune, continue his work without further outside aid. Of course, prudence and care must be exercised by the Advances Board, but hitherto there has been no fault to be found in that respect. The members of the board are excellent judges of the value of land and improvements, and may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the State, while at the same time they give full consideration to the needs of the farmer within the scope of the Act.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE BANK.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the working of the State Bank has brought up its report. Owing to the limited time at its disposal the Committee was necessarily confirmed to the main issue, that dealing with the Audit Commissioner's statement. The report stated that the effect of the method adopted by the trustees of the bank had been to keep in circulation bonds for £567,500. The Committee stated that the inquiry evidenced a complete justification of the Audit Commissioner's charge against the trustees of the improper evasion of the obligations imposed on them by the Act to the detriment of the bond creditors of the bank. The Committee also stated that the bank's method of dealing was not in accord with the spirit, intention, or letter of the Act, and was open to the gravest censure. It rendered the Government's guarantee of the repayment of the bonds a delusion and a snare. The proper application in conformity with the Act of Repaid Advances in either redemption by ballot or purchase in the open market of bonds would have had the effect of maintaining the market price of the bonds at or about par. The unproper impounding of these bonds had inflicted substantial inconvenience and loss on private bondholders, and particularly on trustee bondholders, and caused unnecessary and disconcerting statements of apparent loss in the financial statements of the Savings Bank, which was a large holder of the bonds. The effect of the bank's action had been practically to convert its bonds from terminable securities to interminable annuities, a form of investment neither attractive to the ordinary investor nor satisfactory for the investment of trust funds. The present position of the bank's finances was as follows:—Borrowed from the Government, the legality of which loan was doubtful, £39,227; impounded from bondholders, whose bonds should have been repurchased or ballotted out, £567,500; legitimately held in trust for bondholders, £21,300. The Committee thought that the Victorian Savings Bank had a bond and somewhat similar financial scheme to that of this State Bank, and adopted a workable scheme of terminable debentures. The Committee recommended an inquiry into this method of finance. The evidence showed that the Chairman of the trustees (Mr. Inglis) and overlooked his fiduciary position, and thus obtained the advantage of information as to the repayment of a mortgage by selling his wife's bonds at par in part payment of his mortgages, such bonds being then at a discount in the open market. The Committee recommended that the fictitious issue of bonds should be discontinued; that the Government should make no further advances to the bank, pending consideration by Parliament that the Government at an early date and with a view to preventing litigation should confer with the bondholders as a body with the object of arriving at an amicable arrangement with a view to inquiring during recess into the credit foncier system of the Savings Bank of Victoria.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE

A long debate with no effect took place on Dec. 10 in the Legislative Assembly, the position of salaried officers in the railway service and of the men connected with the traffic branch of the railway system forming the subject of an appeal by members of the Labour Party for the early redress of grievances under which, it is stated, these employees are labouring.

Although the secretary and other officers connected with the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees are preserving the strictest silence on the subject, it is known that their relations with the Commissioner over the question of hours of duty are not of the happiest nature. The men hold that they should be placed on the same footing as the members of the Locomotive Engine-drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners' Union, and allowed to work on the 48 hours a week principle, instead of under the rule which is known as the 96 hours a fortnight. It is held that with their hours of duty based on the 48 hours principle the men would be in a far better position to work only eight hours a day than under the other system, by which, it is stated, they may be compelled to work an inordinately long number of hours for several days and subjected to a more irregular system of hours of duty generally throughout the fortnight than would be the case with the hours confined only to the week.

The men's Society discussed the matter only recently at a meeting, after having failed to come to any terms with the Commissioner. Speaking to a reporter with regard to the matter, one who is connected with the Society said that the question of hours was only one of several grievances under which the men considered they were suffering, and that failing a settlement of matters, Parliament would be asked to step in.

In regard to the salaried officers, it is known definitely that their position is to be brought before Parliament through the agency of the Labour party. Speaking to a press representative, a prominent unionist in close touch with railway matters made the following statement:—"By a system of transfers salaried officers have had their salaries reduced and their responsibilities increased, and their positions have become so intolerable that they decided recently to wait upon the Commissioner of Railways with a view to having their grievances repressed. They considered that they did not receive sufficient encouragement from the Commissioner, and with the support of every salaried branch throughout the service they decided before taking any other steps to ventilate their grievances through Parliament."

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE HOME TEA TRADE.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS.

Growing Demand for Better Qualities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER, 27.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a review of the tea trade during 1909, deplores the continued deterioration of quality generally and the diminishing proportion of fine teas. Now, however, there are signs of a change calculated to encourage the growth of fine qualities.

The persistent foreign demand for the best varieties especially in Russia, should make, producers less dependent on the Home trade while there are also indications of improving public taste in England which is the most interesting event of the year.

The deliveries for Home use up to 30th November were seven million pounds weight above those of 1908, and are attributable to old age pensions and the decline in the consumption of alcohol and tobacco. The re-exports were lbs 9,431,000 higher. The prospects of the Home trade during 1910 are at present good.

NOTABLE INVALIDS.

Effect on Campaigning.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Mr. Balfour has almost recovered and is out of doors daily.

Mr. Haldane's progress is of the slowest. Other Ministers are fulfilling his engagements.

Sir Henry Cotton, who has been suffering from a serious chill is making progress, but his participation in the campaign is very doubtful.

THE STORMS IN EUROPE.

Heavy Loss of Shipping.

TERRIBLE DAMAGE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Five steamers and two sailing vessels were sunk in Oporto harbour and seven steamers and three sailing vessels are perilously ground. They are mostly British and German. The River Douro rose forty feet. The rural devastation in Spain and Portugal is terrible, whole villages being levelled.

THE STORM IN PORTUGAL.

King Manuel's Sympathy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

King Manuel has arrived at Opporto to investigate the destruction wrought by the floods.

SEVERE BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

Many Fatalities and Great Damage.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The worst blizzard that has occurred for twenty years has taken place in Eastern United States. Fifteen are dead in New York. Three are dead and 1,500 homeless, owing to a tidal wave at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Twenty-two inches of snow has fallen at Philadelphia. Wrecks on the Coasts are feared. Communications are crippled.

HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING IN AUSTRALIA.

Lang Holds the Championship.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Sydney states that Lang, the holder, has beaten FitzSimmons in the heavy-weight championship of Australia for a purse of £2,500 in the twelfth round.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Building Vote Refused.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Duma Committee has overwhelmingly rejected the Naval construction item in the estimates of one and a quarter millions because the money voted in 1909 was unexpended.

THE "NILE" COLLISION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The collision was due to the tide suddenly carrying the "Telconia," which was passing the "Nile" safely broadside, on across the "Nile's" bows.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The great German Banker, Ernst Mendelssohn Bartholdy is dead.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 26.

The P. and O. steamer "India," with the English mails of the 17th instant, left for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

CHRISTMAS weather, in North India, has been typical of what it used to be some years back. The sky was cloudy on Friday. On Saturday early morning, it began to drizzle and later in the day it came down in torrents. Sunday was dull and cold and rain fell slightly. More than one inch of rain fell in the two days benefiting the growing crops to an enormous extent.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

False Military Rumours.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Military correspondent of the *Times*, in denying the rumours of reduction of army, says that the continuity of the Military policy is assured, no matter what party is in power, while an addition of over five millions is expected in the next navy estimates. Half a million more is required for the army to complete certain indispensable services. Schemes are being drawn up tor exercising the Regulars and Territorials together in 1910 for repelling raids.

The Treasurer of the Social Democratic Party has withdrawn a longstanding candidate at Bristol, averting a triangular contest. Mr. Flyn, who has been for twenty-four years member for Cork, does not stand.

MISBEHAVIOUR OF A COOLY

Alleged Severe Punishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

A serious assault is alleged to have been committed on a cooly named Shaik Nazir Ali, a few days ago by a European named William J. Wells, a clerk, employed in the Military Accounts office. The accused was leaving Fort William by St. George Gate Road, while the complainant was proceeding to Fort William by the same road, when complainant according to the statement of the accused is alleged to have spat in front of Mr. Wells. This appears to have upset the accused, who, it is alleged, slapped and kicked the complainant. A constable who was near by and who saw the cooly lying on the ground, at once went to his assistance and after noting the address of the accused removed the injured man to Hastings Thana.

On his arrival it was found that he was suffering from fracture of the thigh. The injured men was attended by the police, who afterwards removed him to the Medical College Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. A charge was entered against the accused, who denies having kicked the complainant, but admits that he slapped him. The complainant denies having spat in front of the accused. The matter was reported to Mr. Feeny, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who is making further enquiries in the matter.

RIVER TRAGEDY AT COCHIN.

Unwary Bather Caught.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, DECEMBER 28.

A gloom has been cast over the place by the death from drowning yesterday of Mr. N, Upton, of Messrs Pierce Leslie Co, in the river near the Thattakad rubber estate. He was on a visit to Mr. Kirk, planter, in charge of the estate, and with Mr. Horsfall went to bathe before breakfast. Mr. Upton tried to swim across the stream but was caught in a strong current and sank. Mr, Kirk thrice attempted to rescue him and was himself brought ashore in an unconscious state: the body was recovered and brought into Cochin. This morning he was buried with full military honours.

He was a Lieutenant of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles. He came out from home three years ago, and was 22 years of age.

DARK AND DINGY SCHOOL ROOMS.

Remedy Needed in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27.

Dr. T. M. Nair of Madras made an important speech at Vellore on Education. He touched upon many aspects of education as given in schools and said the only unsatisfactory feature he had noticed was want of decent school buildings. This aspect of education in the presidency was degenerating. Dark and dingy school rooms were responsible for bad eyesight.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DECEMBER 27.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Theosophical Society and the nineteenth Indian Section Convention was opened at Benares by Mrs. Besant, the President, this morning. She delivered her annual address before a large audience, composed of visitors and delegates from all parts of India, America, Australia, and Java. In course of her address she showed by facts and figures how the number of lodges and members had increased throughout the world and how branches had been formed in Bohemia and South Africa and Egypt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

Lieutenant Wallace, 44th Battery Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to the Ammunition Column.

Major Carnana, Assistant Judge Advocate, is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General, Southern Army, vice Colonel Anderson, vacated.

Captain Ogg, 9th Mountain Battery, has been selected for the appointment of Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Lovell, 73rd Company, Garrison Artillery, Ferozepore is appointed to No, 1 Mountain Battery, Ambala.

Lieutenant Stace, Royal Engineers proceeds to England for a course of electrical engineering.

Lieutenant Hope Johnstone, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been selected as a supernumerary for appointment to the Indian Army, and on arrival in India will be attached to the 22nd Battalion Fusiliers, for his probationary training.

Lieutenant Chaplin, 10th Hussars, resigns his Commission.

The Secretary of State has approved the period of service spent by an officer in the British Army out of India, prior to appointment to the Indian Army, being allowed to count for Indian pension, up to five years instead of two years as now authorised. This decision will affect all officers belonging to the Indian Army on 1st January 1910.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan will give a garden party to the citizens of Lahore this evening at the Town Hall grounds.

THE NASIK MURDER.

Police Make Fifteen Arrests.

A MEMORIAL FUND OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 26.

The Police are vigorously pursuing their inquiries, and within the last two days have succeeded in making four more arrests.

On Saturday evening Mr. Guider, with a party of Police officers and men, raided the house of one Vinayak Kashinath Gaidhani, situated in the native town. Vinayak is a Bhikshuk by caste, and when his house was about to be searched he had the presence of mind to throw a Browning automatic pistol into the house of a neighbour named Ramed Ramchandra Abaji Gaidhani. The latter's house was locked up at the time and the Police, who had almost given up their search, suddenly thought of looking into it and then found the pistol there. Eventually Vinayak said that the pistol was given to him by one Vinayak Deshpande who was arrested the other day. Deshpande is a teacher in a school at Panchvati, a suburb of Nasik beyond the river.

Another pistol was found yesterday in the house of one Pursotam Luxman Dandekar, a student of the Nasik High School. He recently appeared for the University school, final examination, and at the time of his arrest was expecting to hear the result of it. His father is a doctor. The boy himself produced the pistol from a prickly pear tree in a field near the river bank. It was also a Browning pistol and this, as well as the other pistol, was fully loaded when seized.

Kashinath Pope, a Hindu, was last night brought from Yeola on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson. He is a sowcar of that place, and during Police inquiries it was alleged that he was financing the conspirators. He has been detained in custody pending further inquiries by the Policehere.

To-day, the third brother of Vaidya was arrested. His name is Chintaman Balwant Vaidya, the names of his two other brothers being Shanker and Ganpat. Shanker is the eldest and Chintaman the second brother. The latter is now learning tailoring work. He was lately a student and left school to join a railway appointment in Bombay, which also he left lately.

SIFTING THE EVIDENCE.

A fifth person has been arrested. He is a student and his name is Vishnu Kelkar. He was arrested in his own house at Nasik on the Police receiving information that he was in the conspiracy.

So far Mr. Guider has been able to arrest no fewer than fifteen persons and has collected a mass of evidence which requires sifting and being put in proper shape before a regular trial commences. He expects to make some more arrests in the near future and when the case is complete, the whole batch will be tried together. Evidence in the shape of documents continues to be discovered every day. Yesterday a book was found giving instructions in gun practice and drilling. To-day the Police visited the shop of Bhawansing, Photographer of Nasik, on receiving information that before his arrest the assassin Anant Luxmon Kanare, got himself photographed in that establishment. The Police took possession of the negative. It is not known what his object was in getting himself photographed only a few days before the murder, but it is surmised that he did it under the impression that in the event of his committing suicide his photograph would be published in the newspapers or otherwise distributed broadcast and so immortalise him.

Mr. A. F. Maconachie, the new Collector, arrived in Nasik yesterday and took charge of his office.

PUBLIC MEMORIAL MOOTED.

NASIK DECEMBER 25.

A public meeting of the residents of Nasik was held on Saturday evening in the compound of the office of the City Municipality to adopt measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Jackson. The meeting was thoroughly representative of all classes and creeds, and included many Mahars and members of the backward Hindu classes, for whose benefit only a few days ago a society was started in this city under the patronage of Mr. Jackson. All the local prominent citizens were present. There was also a deputation from the residents of Deolali, consisting of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi, Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, and Dr. Narielwala.

Rao Saheb N. V. Gole, Government Pleader, in proposing that Sirdar G. M. Vinchurker should take the chair, said last Wednesday, they had held a meeting there to express their feelings of abhorrence and indignation at the most outrageous murder of their very popular and beloved Collector, Mr. Jackson. But that was not enough. It behoved the residents of this city to perpetuate the memory of their late lamented friend and benefactor in some concrete form. Only eight days ago they had met in that place to congratulate Mr. Jackson on the higher post conferred upon him by Government, and when they remembered with what mutual affection they greeted one another on that occasion, last Tuesday's incident came upon them as a terrible blow and gave poignancy to the keen sense of regret which they felt at parting from him. The late Mr. Jackson came among them more than twenty years ago on the threshold of his official career as Assistant Collector, and those among them who came in contact with him then and who had again an opportunity of renewing his acquaintance two years ago, when he returned to them as Collector, could well testify to the generous and noble nature and the spirit of self-sacrifice that pervaded all his life. His love for Nasik was of a special kind. Being a scholar of Sanskrit literature of no small reputation, this ancient and holy city had peculiar attractions for him, and it was a pleasure to see him associating with learned Shastris and discussing with them difficult points in Sanskrit texts. The speaker and other members of his profession, as well as other public men of Nasik, constantly came in touch with him either in his Court, or on the Municipal Board, and although there had been occasions when they did not quite agree, they never knew him lose his temper or say an unkind word to them. With the same goodness and kindliness he addressed the meanest of His Majesty's subjects, and there was not a single soul that breathed in this city did not feel that he had not lost a friend or benefactor. He was a representative of their beloved King-Emperor and his deplorable end was considered by every one who knew him as a personal outrage. Mr. Gole, in concluding his remarks, sincerely hoped that every one in this city, would give his mite to the fund which was going to be collected, and thus enable them to raise a befitting and lasting memorial to one whom they so much loved.

Mr. G. H. Hardiker, Pleader, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Chairman said he did not think it necessary to say anything more after what had been said by Mr. Gole. But he would add that Mr. Jackson's kindness was not confined to the people of Nasik city alone, but had extended to the people of each and every taluka of the district, where he held durbars during his official tour and did all in his power to remove the grievances which were brought to his notice by representatives of the people. He hoped that the people of the whole district would join the movement.

Mr. N. P. Patanker, Pleader, moved the resolution before the meeting for the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting of the following gentlemen to collect funds with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Jackson:—Mr. G. H. Hardiker, Mr. N. P. Patanker, Mr. G. R. Bevelker, Mr. V. R. Rahalker, Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondi, Mr. Shapurji Cursetji, Mr. Ismailji Mahomed Ali, Rao Saheb N. V. Gole and Mr. V. G. Rede, the last two gentlemen to act as secretaries.

Mr. Patanker said he fully endorsed all that had fallen from Mr. Gole. The late Mr. Jackson moved among the people not as an official, but as a personal friend ready to sympathise with them and to lend a helping hand in all movements started for the welfare of the people. Only recently a fund was started for a home for the poor and destitute. Mr. Jackson took a prominent interest in the movement. He called a meeting for the purpose at his bungalow and gave the weight of his support by becoming a patron of the institution. Again a few days ago a movement was set on foot in this city to form a society with a view to ameliorate the social condition of the backward classes, such as Mahars, etc., and though a Christian, and a good Christian too, and though the movement was one which was for the sole benefit of non-Christians, he ungrudgingly acceded to the request of its promoters and became its patron,—in fact, he took far more interest in it than the promoters themselves would be expected to do. Apart from that, he even sympathised with the people in movements which were not quite non-political. For instance, he attended the public meeting held some time ago in connection with the late Lord Ripon and Sir W. Curzon Wyllie. When they considered how good and noble he was, they felt the atrocity of the outrage with the keenest grief, and it would be doing only their bare duty to keep his memory ever fresh among them. He might add that it was suggested that if the fund, when collected, did not admit of a memorial being raised on a larger scale, they would get an oil painting of their lamented friend and place it in the Municipal Hall, or in some other public institution. But if a substantial amount was raised, they would start an industrial school in his name as an everlasting monument.

MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY.

Mr. Mahomed Saheb, a local medical practitioner, here stated that he was requested by Kazi Saheb Amruddin, to inform the meeting that the Mahomedans of this city were in full sympathy with the object of the meeting, but they had already resolved to start a separate fund of their own and they would consider hereafter what use they should make of it consistently with the tenets of their religion. The idea of an oil painting was against their religious tenets.

Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy seconded the resolution. Speaking for the inhabitants of Deolali, he would say that they loved Mr. Jackson as a friend and benefactor. They sympathised with the object of the meeting and expressed their abhorrence of the foul crime. He knew from a long experience of Nasik that no Collector was better loved, or more respected by the people of this city than Mr. Jackson. He was a friend of the poor; his sympathy was not confined to one community. The Parsis had also come in for a share of his sympathy and good advice. Recently, he visited Mr. Talati's Boarding School for Parsi Boys at Deolali and he made very good suggestions for its improvement. He also visited the Bahadurji Sanatorium, when they had an opportunity of personally knowing the nobility of his heart. The promoters of the institution requested him to allow them to raise certain buildings without being made to pay the building fines. Mr. Jackson immediately undertook to bring this to the notice of the Government and said if the latter did not accede to the request he would pay the building fine from his own pocket, Mr. Dhondy concluded by appealing to the royal people of Nasik to co-operate with Government in finding out the instigators of the crime.

Mr. V. G. Ketkar, pleader, (son-in-law of Mr. Tilak) supported the resolution. He said Mr. Jackson's love for the people sometimes led him to act even independently of Government. They knew how some time ago people in some of the districts of this Presidency organised the system of picketting in connection with the temperance movement. This was resented by some over zealous officers in certain districts, but here, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Government Mr, Jackson issued a circular allowing picketting provided there was no breach of the law. This showed that where the question of public morality was concerned he had the courage to take a view independent of Government.

Mr. Shanker Bapuji Mozumdar, of the Kirloskar Dramatic Company, at whose performance Tuesday's incident took place, said that some years ago while the Company was at Poona, Mr. Jackson came to see the play entitled "Sharda," which was based on a Sanskrit story. This week he again found an opportunity of patronising the Company and from a list of several Marathi plays he selected "Sharda" which he had left only half seen at Poona. But it was the misfourtune of the Company that the enjoyment he expected to derive from the performance had turned into a terrible tragedy. The Company felt it as much as every citizen of Nasik did and they had resolved to stage the same play that evening and give the proceeds to the Jackson Memorial Fund.

The resolution was carried.

A subscription list was then handed round and about Rs. 1,000 were subscribed, the Chairman heading the list with Rs. 201.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Mahomedans of Nasik held a meeting on the 22nd instant, and sent a telegram to the Government of Bombay expressing their sorrow at the murder of Mr. Jackson and also sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Jackson.

Resolutions condemning the murder and expressing sympathy for Mrs. Jackson have been passed by public meetings at Belgaum, Inchalkaranji, Nandgaon, Igatpuri, Baramati and Yeola and Uran.

JAMKHANDI, DECEMBER 27.

At a meeting assembled in the Ramabaisaheb Vachnalay yesterday, under the presidency of the State Karbhari, a unanimous resolution was passed, expressing deep sorrow and abhorrence at the cowardly and dastardly murder of the late Mr. Jackson and heartfelt condolence for Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement.

KARWAR, DECEMBER 27.

A largely attended meeting of the Municipal members and townspeople passed a unanimous resolution that they received with great horror and indignation the news of the cold blooded murder of Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik. They strongly condemn the horrible crime and denounce the perpetrator as India's enemy. They offer their sincere sympathies and condolence to Mrs. Jackson.

The members of the Mitra Samaj and Students' Brotherhood at Karwar in meeting assembled place on record their sense of deep indignation, horror and sorrow at the cold blooded and foul murder by an Indian youth of Mr. Jackson who by his broadminded sympathy and scholarly attainments had won the hearts of the people of this presidency Deep sympathy is felt for Mrs. Jackson in the hour of her suffering. The assasin is denounced as the enemy of India.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO ALIBAG.

Municipal Address.

THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, DECEMBER 27.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, General Department, and attended by Captain Davis, A-D-C. to-day paid a visit to the small Island of Alibag in the Kolaba District.

His Excellency and party left from the Apollo Bunder about 11 o'clock by the s.s. "Kalika," of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, and arrived in the Alibag harbour at 1 p.m.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Jehangir Kaikhosro Kabraji, Collector of Kolaba, Mr. Nanabhai A. F. Moos, Director of Government Observatory, Bombay and Alibag, and Mr. Keyter, Superintendent of Police, went on board the "Kalika," to receive His Excellency. When the Collector's boat brought His Excellency on the Alibag Bunder a number of officials, leading residents and members of the District Board and Alibag Municipality were present to accord the Governor a cordial reception. Amongst those present, in addition to the members of the Deputation, were: Mr. Desai, Executive Engineer, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, Excise Department, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manockji Bhimadiwalla, Mr. Jamshedji Bomanji, Government Pleader and Chairman of the Alibag Municipality, Mr. Jayakar, Assistant Collector Kolaba District, Dr. Sabnis, the Civil Surgeon, Rao Bahadur Vaidya, and others.

The Collector introduced those present and the Governor and party drove to the Collector's bungalow in a state carriage and pair specially sent to Alibag from Janjira by the Nabob of Janjira for the occasion. His Excellency lunched with the Collector who had invited several ladies and gentlemen to the lunch. Amongst those present being Mrs. Kabraji, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Jamshedji Bomonji, Miss Piroja K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Nanabhai A. F. Moos, Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, Mr. Jamshedji Bomonji and others.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

After lunch a Durbar was held and His Excellency received the following address from the Alibag Municipality which was read by their Chairman, Mr. Jamshedji Bomonji:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Kolaba District Local Board and of the Alibag Municipality on behalf of the inhabitants of this District and Alibag, beg very respectfully to offer you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of your so graciously honouring our town with a visit.

We recall with pleasure that it is just three years ago, that we were similarly favoured by your Excellency's predecessor, and we acknowledge with gratitude the generous assistance since afforded to our District by your Excellency's Government in remedying one of our greatest wants, viz., the provision of landing arrangements in the northern part of Alibag Taluka. Now the construction of a new pier at Rewas which your Excellency's Government have sanctioned will greatly assist the development of trade to traffic between the northern seaboard and the City of Bombay.

We are also glad that your Excellency's Government have now resolved to breach the whole of the Dhuramter Mahod-road, which is the main artery of traffic in the inland talukas of this District and we only trust that the accomplishment of the scheme will not be long delayed. We similarly thank Government for taking up the Uran Panvel-road, one of the works greatly needed for the development of that important island.

While these measures convince us that your Excellency's officers both local and at headquarters are intimately acquainted with the chief needs of the different parts of this District, we are all the more tempted to bring to your Excellency's notice on this occasion some of the important schemes of development which require early consideration.

First and foremost we would refer to the concern with which the travelling and trading public of this District views the gradual silting up of the Dharamter Creek. We believe that the portions recently silted up might be dredged at moderate cost while it appears equally important for Government to adopt preventive measures against further silting.

Next but not of less importance for the local traffic by road and for the further development of this tract, we would lay great stress upon the necessity for a bridge across Dharamter Creek connecting Alibag Taluka with the rest of the district.

As for Alibag town and its surrounding villages we have to acknowledge with deep gratitude the handsome grant of Rs. 13,000 that has recently been offered by your Excellency's Government in aid o the Municipal water-works. The Kolaba District Local Board has kindly promised to stand by our side by finding a further amount of Rs. 3,000, the Municipality is now endeavouring to raise the remaining sum of Rs. 10,000 partly by loan and partly by local subscriptions.

We on behalf of the inhabitants of the District generally and on behalf of the town of Alibag in particular humbly take this opportunity of expressing our deep appreciation for the far-reaching reform introduced by our distinguished Secretary of State and the Supreme Government in the constitution of the Imperial and Provincial Councils and we beg to express our determination to co-operate with Government for the successful working of these generous measures.

We are profoundly grateful to your Excellency in Council for the privilege granted to the Municipality and also other in the District of electing our Presidents which we consider a distinct step towards the advancement of Local Self-Government.

In taking leave of your Excellency we would tender our most respectful and hearty thanks for the honour your visit has conferred upon our town and for the kind solicitude for our welfare which has inspired it. In going over our town your Excellency will witness several memorials of the late Angria's Government and will not fail to be impressed by the security and peace which prevailed throughout the District in striking contrast to the conditions barely a hundred years ago and which have already earned for our District the deputation of being one of the least criminal in the Presidency. For these and other benefits of British Rule we cannot but be deeply grateful and we humbly express our sentiment of deep loyalty to our august Sovereign, his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII." (Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, replying to the address, said:—

Gentlemen,—I have long been wishing to pay a visit to Alibag and I only regret that, at a time when work is heavy, I can spare only a few hours for your interesting town.

I am very glad that you realise that Government have done much of late to help this district. I am sure that the construction of a new pier at Rewas, which was greatly needed, and the important road improvements which we have undertaken will assist in developing your trade with Bombay and in promoting your prosperity.

I gather that you have more wants and I wish it were possible to satisfy them all. The question of silting of Dharamter Creek has received my careful consideration; but while I am well aware of the drawbacks it has entailed, the cost involved in dealing effectively with this work is so great that I fear I cannot hold out any hopes of its being undertaken for some time. It is one of many very useful works that must wait until a succession of good seasons has provided us with large available balances. The bridge across the Creek to which you refer would also be a great advantage. I will look into the question; but I am sure you know how many urgent demands from other districts remain to be met, and Alibag may have to be patient.

I attach the greatest importance to the provision of a good water-supply which I regard as one of the first of practical sanitary measures by which the health and comfort of the people can be promoted. Local Boards, I well know, often have more than enough to do with their available funds, and I am very pleased to hear that your Board has come to the assistance of the Municipality. I shall hope to hear that the latter have been able to raise the remaining Rs. 10,000, and I do not think any better object of public effort could be found.

(Concluded on page 6.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Presidential Address.

INDIA'S HOPES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

CRITICISM OF NEW COUNCILS REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

The Congress met at one p.m. Although the number of delegates was comparatively more than that of previous years, Bengal and Madras were poorly represented. Bengal delegates took seats on the dais. Messrs. Gokhale, Banerjee and the President were cheered loudly when they entered the Hall. Just at one, the Chairman of the Reception Committee began to read his speech.

MR. HARKISHENLAL'S SPEECH.

Lala Harkishen Lal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—In the name and on behalf of the Reception Committee of the National Congress I accord all a hearty and sincere welcome. It is a welcome from my heart which has been anxious and uneasy for the last 12 months, and if I be excused the use of a metaphorical language, I shall say from the Captain of the leaking, burning and sinking ships crew, small though in number, but staunch, faithful and dutiful. Sixteen years ago, when I stood in a similar position on behalf of another, now unhappily no more, I mean the late lamented Sardar Dayal Singh, to accord a hearty welcome to the delegates to the Congress of 1893. I had the privilege to read out an address, full of sentiments of loyalty to the British Crown and which had frankly acknowledged all the benefits that the people of the country had drawn from the association with a people more gifted than ourselves. In the address referred to the late Dayal Singh observed: "It is our peculiar good fortune to live under a Government, which by spread of a liberal education and annihilation of distance had made it practicable for us, inhabitants of remote parts of this vast Empire, to meet every year at different centres to discuss those great problems so intimately connected with the advancement and prosperity of our fatherland." We clearly see, he said, the prospect of a hopeful future before us under the benign influence of the British rule and he added that "I think most of us present here believe that the Kingdom of Heaven is not behind but before darkness that enshrouded the land for so many centuries has begun to be dispelled, and streaks are already visible above the horizon that herald the approach of a glorious dawn." The following words from Sardar Dayal Singh's address are also worthy of being recalled: "A new wand of magician has touched our eyes and the history and literature of England have permeated our minds, the great heritage of our western Aryan brethern has descended on us collaterally. We happily live under a Constitution whose watchword is freedom, and whose main pillar is toleration. It would be superflous now to meet the stale old charge of disloyalty and sedition brought against the Congress which has come triumphant out of discussion." These words which I read to you 16 years ago, have been and are still watchwords of my political faith and they have served as a beacon light to a wanderer in a country steeped in darkness. Their reproduction has been necessitated by the pronouncement of a leader of the Punjab Muslim League at the last anniversary, observed with regard to the Congress that it was a movement, the leader of which, while professing loyalty to the British Crown, questioned the good faith of the movement as regards many of its measures. It is necessary to recall also the repeated assertion of several young enthusiasts, that the loyalty of the Congress to the British Crown was a new development, consequence of a debasement of the standard of patriotism that the original leaders of the movement had set before them. Both parties are wrong. In one case, the charge laid is due to a lack of knowledge of historical facts, in the other case it is due to a studied desire to do misebief. This is not all that has been said against the Congress in this Province during the last twelve months, and I shall with permission deal with other opinions also that had been expressed against this body. Some have said that the Congress has become unpopular because it teaches self abnegation in politics implying thereby that self-abnegation in politics is vice, suicide and an act to be avoided. Others have urged that political agitation maintained on those lines was bound to generate discontent, particularly in the minds of the younger generation that such discontent would in progress develop into an actual unrest; that active unrest would give rise to violence and bearing in mind the inflammable material with which the Nationalist orator has to deal, a state of things, would, in the end, be brought into existence in hitherto a peaceful land, subversive of all law and order, disastrous to the cause of a peaceful progress and the calling for stringent measures on the part of a peaceful Government. There could not be a stronger indictment than this, but it is only a paraphrase of the attitude of a great man towards the movement who himself would not have claimed for himself the right of speaking for all time to come. The late lamentated Sir Syed was a wise man, but not the last of the political prophets. There is still another view. One of our most respected men observes that politics have engrossed the attention of educated Hindus far too much for the last quarter of the century to the detriment of the social and economic questions, and created an unhealthy excitement in the minds of the your young people, and warped their moral notions. Truth to say, he goes on to observe that active pursuit of politics by educated Hindus has brought the community little good, but has created a dislike against it in the minds of the bulk of the Anglo-Indians. Some again urge that the demands of the Congress are impossible, and that by putting forward these demands the Congress has prejudiced the Hindu community in the eyes of Government. An Anglo-Indian friend whispered in my ears the other day that the days of the Congress had gone that it had served its purpose and ought to disappear; but he recognised the Extremist as a deflection from a good cause of the Congress. An aristocrat of the land is reported to have expressed the determination to avoid a certain conference if held in or near Bradlaugh Hall, the political agitation generated discontent. But, I may be permitted to say that all discontent is not disloyalty and that political agitation conducted on constitutional lines is permitted by Government. If, in a few cases, men of immature minds have been led by their criticism into the excesses law is strong enough to put them down. I beg you to tell me seriously whether you think that if the Congress is a bad business and that it should be put a stop to. Tell me frankly also whether you, one and all, feel uncomfortable under a load of charges and accusations that have been brought against us. I am sure you do not, but these charges have been believed by many and unwary people with the result that we have a very small audience to-day, and the position that has been created is serious in all conscience, so far the Congress policy and the propaganda are concerned, but I feel confident that before quitting this hall finally at the end of the session, you will have made a different impression on the people of Punjab.

Let us understand clearly what the Congress is, "It is an assembly of educated Indians which meets once a year in a selected place to give a frank expression to its opinions or certain subjects of a political nature. If no disloyal expressions are used, and if the benefits that the country have derived under the British administration are always acknowledged, how could then the assembly be stigmatized as disloyal? One of our staunchest opponents says that principles of the Allahabad Convention are the only ones on which the Congress can be run as such. Where is our fault then if we run the Congress on these lines? Summing up, the Congress has neither done mischief nor misled people nor again has it set an example of class agitation as it agitates for all and on constitutional lines. It has always refused to identify itself with any section of the Indian nation, as it is undenominational and will, I hope, always try to keep to the policy and abide by those principles, but there are a few facts worth considering. If the Congress pleads for all and pleads fair, why the Muslims call it a mischievous agitation, the Hindus brand it as harmful. Aristocrats shun it, Government dislikes it, and goheads call it beggary. Before attempting to reply, one ought to be convinced if these opinions are genuine and if these opinions are not genuine what had the reflection on the political morals of the land. I am grieved to say that both legislation and administration of the last decade, have not in the best opinion of the country been free from these defects. An attempt at reconciliation and reversion to the order of standards is being made, but it will take time to undo the mischief that has been done. If the Muslim League is to be favoured, Hindus inevitably get consolidated; if aristocrats are to be patted on the back, democratic opinions are sure to grow; if Zemindars become favourites, traders will get dissatisfied, and if the Councils are to be filled with non-entities, the political agitation is bound to increase. One may refer with pleasure to the improved relations between the Anglo-Indians and the Indian communities, which have come to exist and signs are not wanting to shew that such relations are capable of further improvements, and that there is a mutual desire to improve the same. One cause of irritation however still subsists and we hope that the leaders of our community will try their best to remove it by their influence. This is unin formed journalism in the hands of people hardly out of their teens with an undeveloped sense of responsibility, with an insufficient knowledge of affairs, lacking in power of weighing the causes and effects and without that power of adjusting the just and fair means to the noble end which alone entitles the people to deal with political questions. Next to them in political importance comes the recent organisation of the Muslim League, Chiefs' Association and the Hindu Conference. The last has not yet assumed politics as its creed, but political reasons seem to have been given to it. Personally, I dislike all sectional movements with common and similar interests and objects which can be more easily served and achieved by common and joint efforts. They are liable to do more mischief than good and must be condemned. If Government is to be found fault with for class preference in legislation and administration, surely the Association, which the sections of the community organise in order to strengthen and to perpetuate a tendency in Government must also be severely condemned. The Council Regulation, inasmuch as they have legalised class preference must be condemned by all right-thinking people of the country afid by friends and well-wishers of India and of the Indian Government. They should be further condemned in so far as they give preference to one and only one community without regard to the interests of the other communities, minorities as well as majorities. These Regulations are unjust, and I may venture to say impolitic, and must, at an early date, be set aside in favour of equitable and just principles. No valid reasons have been assigned in support of this policy and a proof is wanting to justify its adoption. If it be a sound policy in the opinion of the authorities, why do they not carry it to a logical conclusion! In some features of administration peculiar to the Punjab, we have made no progress. Our Chief Court is still not the High Court, though the Chief Judge recently expressed his opinion that in the estimation of Government, the Chief Court had achieved as high a position as that of the High Court, inasmuch as its Chief Judges were now knighted on the day of their appointment and not at the end of half year. The Executive and Judiciary are as mixed up as ever, though a small effort at the separation has been made, but the Bar is still kept out of the lower grades of judicial appointments as before, and the pay of the Judicial officer is not on the same scale as in other provinces.

The Extremist, who leads to murders of innocent parties, must be abhorred. The traditions of the the Punjab have been the traditions of loyalty and Punjabis have always referred to the part they played in the troubles of 1857 with great pride. It is, therefore, all the more deplorable that the name of a Punjabi should have been associated with anarchism. Anarchism wherefore found should be eradicated. It is not in the interest of the rulers alone that this should be done but in our own self-interests, because anarchism, if ever takes root in our country, the consequences will be terrible to the people themselves.

The Administration of the North-West Frontier Province requires looking into by a Royal Commission or a Commission appointed by the Viceroy. Why should not that province have rights of representation on the Imperial Council, when it will have no Council of its own required to be explained? That Province was partitioned off in the same way as Bengal has been partitioned, but we took the measure both sides of the Indus more philosophically, and for that reason alone, if for no other, we should have more considerate treatment on the frontier than we have hitherto received. Let us try to conciliate all wings of the party and regain our prestige and position. Let us have a creed by all means, but an affirmation, a solemn affirmation of loyalty to the British Crown is all that is required, as the creed of our ideals should not be mixed up with the creed which should be clearly stated, firmly agitated for and should be within range of practical politics.

As to the Constitution, the present rules are not sufficient and explicit. They should be put in a better shape as soon as possible. They had nearly landed us in shallow waters this month, had it not been for the firmness shewn by the Reception Committee. If open, frank, real and sincere loyalty to an existing order of things be our creed, we need not discuss any united Congress and as about this simple creed there can be no two and different opinions. On other matters we may differ as much as we like but if we follow honestly the rules of the regulated civilised society we need fear no troubles.

The president next delivered his address.—

THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS.

Amidst continuous cheering the President of the National Congress rose and delivered his address which was not unusually lengthy. He began with an apology for hurry in preparing his speech: he had had only six days' notice, and even that at a time, when he was busily engaged in professional work in the Moffussil and in ill-health. No Congress President had stood in need of such indulgence from his brother delegates. His task was still more difficult, considering the fact that such a veteran as Sir Pherozeshah was to have occupied the chair and the speaker, a soldier from the ranks, had been called to it. Under these circumstances he expected the indulgence of the whole assembly. The President then expressed his heartfelt regret at the sad death of two ex-Presidents, Messrs Lal Mohan Ghose and Romesh Chunder Dutt. Every one present, he said, was well acquainted with the work Mr. Ghose had done in pre-Congress days. His speeches were admired by all, and elicitated praise from men like John Bright. At the present time his eloquence would have been of great help in pleading for equality of treatment among the different classes, and in abastising those who insulted Indians as he did at Dacca. After

when he sent Lord Ripon out here as Viceroy When the Liberals returned to power in 1905 the expectations of the Indian people rose high and they had not been disappointed. Lord Morley, after a preliminary consultation with the Government of India, framed his famous Reform proposals in the now well known despatch of the 27th November 1908. These proposals were hailed with delight and only a few days afterwards the Congress that assembled at Madras welcomed them. The reform proposals of the Government of India, published in Sir Harold Stuart's Resolution of August, 1907, had excited dissatisfaction all round, but Lord Morley's proposals were conceived in a wider and more liberal spirit. It would be noticed that during the time that the educated classes were persistently agitating for the reform of the Councils, neither the landed classes nor the Moslem community came forward to press their claim. It was only in 1906, when it appeared that the Secretary of state was going to give to the people of India a substantial measure of self-government, that a Moslem deputation waited on the Viceroy in October 1906, and urged that this community was practically more important than any other Indian community. The deputation got a reply which was unfortunately the foundation of future troubles.

He then urged claims of the United Provinces quoting opinions of Sir George Chesney. He regretted that Lord Macdonald and Sir John Hewett disapproved of the creation of such a council. Sir Anthony Macdonald found his work as Lieut-Governor so hard that he had to take six months' leave during the tenure of his office and the present Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces is going to do the same. The Provinces can never come abreast the Bombay and Madras until they have an Executive Council. One great disservice has been done to India by the omission of this portion of the scheme of reform. The President urged upon the Government the wisdom of taking steps to give to the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma, an Executive Council, at as early a date as possible. The creation of such Councils with one or two Indian members in them would be a distinct gain to the cause of good administration in these days of repressive measures and deportations without trial. The President hoped that the General Elections will bring Liberals again in power and the House of Lords would become somewhat Liberal They had no complaint whatever in this connection either against Lord Morley or Lord Minto. It was simply due to Lord Curzon, who seemed to be afflicted with the evil desire of constantly adding to his record of his ill services to India and also to absence of Lord Macdonald from Home. India had hoped a very much better attitude of Sir John Hewett towards the Executive Council.

PROTEST AGAINST MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The President then took up the question of Mahomedan representation and said that the Regulations enable them to secure an excessive and undue representation of their own communities to the exclusion of representatives of other communities In the Punjab and Assam, Mahomedans have won almost every seat. This was a case of protecting the interests of minorities with a vengeance to the exclusion of the majorities. An unfair advantage has however been reserved only to the favoured minority of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects. The Hindu minorities in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam have been left out severely in the cold and yet they are found fault with for not waxing with enthusiasm over the reforms. Let us now turn to the question of the franchise. Direct representation has been given to Mahomedans, while it has been refused to non-Mahomedans. All Mahomedans who pay an income-tax on three thousand rupees or land revenue in the same sum and all Graduates of five years' standing have been given the power to vote. Now I am not only not sorry but am sincerely glad that direct representation has been given to our Mahomedan fellow-subjects and that the franchise extended to them is fairly liberal. Indeed no taxation without representation is the cardinal article of faith in the political creed of an Englishman. It would have been a matter for greater satisfaction if the franchise had been extended to all payers of income tax. The point of complaint is that the franchise had not similarly been extended to any non-Mahomedan. A Parsee, Hindu or Christian who may be paying an income-tax on three lakhs or land revenue in the sum of three times three lakhs a year is not entitled to a vote as his Mahomedan fellow subject who pays on income tax on only three thousand, a year or land revenue in the same sum. Hindu, Parsee and Christian Graduates of thirty years' standing, men like Sir Guru Das Banerji, Dr. Bhandarkar, Sir Subramania Iyer and Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh have not been given a vote which has been given to every Mahomedan Graduate of five years standing. People whose sensitiveness has been sobered down by age may not resent this. But can it be doubted for a moment that tens of thousand of non-Mahomedan Graduates in the country do deeply resent being kept out of a privilege which has been extended to Mahomedan Graduates? It is to my mind exceedingly deplorable that when the Government had decided to give direct representation and a fairly liberal franchise to Mahomedans it did not extend it to non-Mahomedans also.

THE RESTRICTION CLAUSES.

Let us consider now the restrictions that have been placed in the choice of candidates in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. In Bengal at first the eligibility to a membership of Provincial Council has been confined for members of Municipal and District Boards only. This is a novel departure from the practice which obtained for the last seventeen years under the Councils Act of 1892, and I regret to think it is a departure taken without a full consideration of its result. That result is most unfortunate. It is acknowledged that the scheme of Local Self-Government which Lord Ripon introduced into the country has not had a fair trial, yet Lord Morley, in his despatch of last year, took note of the fact that it had not realised the expectations formed and in explanation thereof his Lordship was pleased to say, adopting the language of the Resolution of 1882, that there appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are as a matter of course the Chairman of Municipal and District Committees there is little chance of these Councils affording any effective training to the members in the management of local affairs or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. Further on his Lordship truly observed that non-official members have not been induced to such an extent, as was hoped, to take real interest in local business because their powers and their responsibilities were not real. Owing to this fact the Municipal and District Boards have, with an exception here and there, not attracted many able and independent members. The result of confining eligibility as a member of Council to members of Municipal and District Boards has, therefore, necessarily been to exclude a large number of the local men in every province (excepting in my own where I am thankful to say no such restrictions has been made) eligible for election. Under the operation of this short divisioned rule in Bengal, a number of the public men of the province protested, and Sir Edward Baker had to modify the regulations within barely three weeks of their being published to make it possible for some at least of the public men of his province to enter the Council. In Madras, Sir Arthur Lawley had to adopt the expediency of nominating some of the ex-members of the legislative Council as members of Municipal and District or Taluq Boards in order to make them eligible as members of the new Council under the regulations. In Bombay two ex-members of the Council had to enter Municipal Boards which they were only unable to do by the courtesy of obliging friends who resigned their seats to make room for them in order to qualify them for election to the Council. This does not, I regret to say, exhaust the grounds of our objections to the regulations. A property qualification has been laid down in the case of candidates for membership of the Councils. No such qualification is required of members of Parliament in England. None such was required under the Regulations which were in force for nearly 17 years under the Act of 1892. No complaint was ever heard that the absence of any such restriction on the choice of the electors had led to the admission of any undesirable person into the Councils. The possession of property or an income does not necessarily predicate ability, much less character and does not by itself secure to any man the esteem or confidence of his fellowmen. No more does property necessarily indicate want of capability or respectability. The ancient law-giver, Manu, mentions five qualifications which earn for them the respect of others i.e., wealth, relations, age, time, and knowledge. These five things entitle a man to respect. Of these each succeeding qualification is of greater weight than each preceeding one. Thus according to this teaching education was the highest qualification and possession of wealth the lowest. The Regulations have not merely reversed the order, but have excluded education from the category of qualifications needed in a member of the Legislative Council. The framers of the Regulations took no note of the fact that in this ancient land thousands of men of great intelligence and pure character have voluntarily wedded themselves to poverty and consecrated their lives to the pursuit or promotion of learning or religion or other philanthropic objects. The result is that so far as the Provincial Councils are concerned, selfless patriots like Mr. Dadabhoy Noroji or Mr. Gokhale are not eligible as members of the Councils. Regulations which lead to such results stand self-condemned.

STRINGENT DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Again the clause relating to disqualifications for membership had been made unnecessarily stringent and exclusive. A person who has been dismissed from Government service is to be disqualified for even a membership of the Councils whether he was dismissed for anything which indicated any hostility to Government or any normal turpitude or whether he was dismissed merely for disobeying or not carrying out any order or merely failing to attend at a place and time whereat he may have been required. He must never be permitted to serve the Government and the people again. It does not matter whether his case was rightly or wrongly decided. His having been dismissed constitutes an offence of such gravity that it cannot be condemned. So also does a sentence of imprisonment, however short it may be, for any offence which is punishable with imprisonment for more than six months. Here again no count is taken of the fact whether the offence for which the punishment was inflicted implied any moral defect in the man. No such disqualification exists in the case of membership for Parliament. Mr. John Burns was once sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. He is now a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Lynch actually fought against the British Government in the Boer war. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was mitigated later on and he has since been elected a member of Parliament. What then can be the reason of justification for laying down such a severe and sweeping disqualification in a country where the Judicial and Executive functions are still combined in one officer and where the Administration of Justice is not as impartial and pure as it is in England. More objectionable still is Clause (i) of the disqualifying section which lays down that a man shall not be eligible as a member of the Council, if he has been declared by the local Government to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Head of the local Government, be contrary to the public interest.

Now, Gentlemen, you will remember that in the debates in Parliament the question was raised whether the deportation of a man under Regulation III of 1818 and similar regulations of 1818 would by itself disqualify a man for sitting in the Council. Bearing probably in mind that a man might be deported without any just or reasonable cause as it is believed was the case of Lala Lajput Rai, Lord Morley could not bring himself to agree to deportation being made a ground of disqualification. His Lordship probably gave his assent to clause "i" being enacted in the belief that it the less open to objection. But with due respect to his Lordship I venture to submit that it is open to even greater objection than the disqualification of deportees, as such would have been. In the case of a deportation, the local Government has to satisfy the Government of of India why action should be taken under the drastic Regulation relating thereto. This new Clause empowers the local Government on its own authority to declare a man to be ineligible and thereby to do irreparable injury to his character. The judgment of the local Government may be entirely unjust, but there can be no appeal from it. How seriously liable to abuse the clause is, are, is demonstrated by the case of Mr. Kelkar, Editor of the "Mahrata." Mr. Kelkar offered himself as a candidate for election to the Council. Thereupon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay made a declaration under the Clause in question that in His Excellency's opinion, Mr. Kelkar's antecedents and reputation were such that his election would be contrary to the public interest. Now, Gentlemen, the knowledge which His Excellency the Governor has of Mr. Kelkar's reputation and antecedents is not his own personal knowledge but must have largely been from reports. There happens to be another man however in the Bombay Presidency, aye in Poona itself where Mr. Kelker has lived and worked whose solicitude for the public interest is perhaps, it may conceded, not less keen and whose opinion as to what would be contrary to the public interest is not entitled to less weight that of Sir George Clarke's and his colleague, and that is my esteemed brother, Mr. Gokhale.

He has one great advantage in this respect over Sir George Clarke that he had a personal contact of Mr. Kelkar's character. When the declaration in question was made Mr. Gokhale felt it to be his duty to publicly bear testimony to the good character of Mr. Kelkar and to protest against the action of the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Kelkar appealed to the Governor, but his appeal has been rejected and remains condemned unheard.

The next feature of the reforms which created widespread satisfaction was the promise of a non-official majority in the Provincial Councils. The Congress had in the scheme put forward so far back as 1885 urged that at least half the members of both the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils should be elected and not more than one-fourth should be officials. Congressmen regarded this as the "sine qua non" of procuring to the representatives of the people a real voice in the administration of their country's affairs. Lord Morley did not think it fit to give us yet a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. We regretted the decision. But Lord Morley had been pleased to accept the recommendation for a non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Council and we decided to accept it with gratitude in the confidence that after Provincial Legislative Councils have worked satisfactorily for a few years under the New Reform Scheme the more important concession of a non-official majority in the Imperial Council was certain to come. We are glad and thankful to find that a real non-official majority has been provided in the case of Bengal and I take this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of the large hearted and liberal support which Sir Edward Baker has given to Lord Morley's proposals. It is due to that support that Bengal will shortly have the benefit of a Council of Government. To Sir Edward Baker also among all the Governors and Lieut.-Governors of the different provinces, belongs the credit of having secured a non-official majority of elected members in the Legislative Council of the great province over which he rules. The regulations for Bengal lay down that out of a total of 49 members of the Council, 26, i. e. more than half, shall be elected and that the members nominated by the Lieut-Governor shall not exceed 22, not more than 17 of whom may be officials and two of whom shall be non-officials to be selected from the Indian Commercial Community and one from the Planting Community. But in sad contrast to this stands the case of the second largest province of India, viz, the United Provinces.

CHIEFS' ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The provision of a non-official majority has thus been reduced to a practical nullity. Sir John Hewett had warmly supported the proposals for the creation of Imperial Provincial Advisory Councils. Those proposals, as we know have been abandoned completely. But the Lieutenant-Governor of my province seems to have been so enamoured of them, that he has done a good deal, it may be unwittingly, to make his Legislative Council approach the ideal of what were proposed to be an Advisory Councils. Out of the total number of 46 members, only 20 are to be elected and 26 to be nominated, of whom as many as 20 may be officials. Sir John Hewett has shown great promptitude in nominating the non-official members. Two of these are independent Chiefs, viz., His Highness the Nawab of Rampore and His Highness the Raja of Tehri and the third His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, who is practically regarded as an independent Chief. No subject of the British Government has any voice in the administration of the affairs of these Chiefs. What justification can there be, then, for giving these Chiefs a voice in the discussion of legislation or other discussions which effect the weal or woe of the subjects of the British Indian Government? They do not study the wants of the latter. And even if they have formed an opinion about any matter that may need a discussion, they cannot afford to express it except when it may coincide with that of the Government. It is thus obvious that they cannot be useful members of the Council, which they are to adorn. Why then have they been nominated, if it not to act as a counterpoise to the influence of the educated class. Of three other nominees of Sir John Hewett, one is a Mahomedan Nawab who is innocent of English and one European Indigo planter. The sixth nominee is a representative of the non-official Indian Commercial community which the Regulations required him to be.

Some of the other objections to which the Regulations are open have also been most forcibly illustrated in the case of my province. Our Mahomedan fellow subjects constitute only 14 per cent of the population in these provinces. From seats have been allotted out of the total of 20 elected seats in consideration of their alleged political importance. Then they have been allowed to participate in the elections by mixed elections and they have won two seats. Thus out of 26 non-official members, 7 are Mahomedans. Among the elected members as many as 8 are representatives of the landed aristocracy and only five of the educated classes. The non-official majority is thus reduced to a farce. Time will not permit me to deal at length with the case of the other provinces. But speaking generally I may say that owing to the excessive representation which have been secured to the Mahomedans and to the landed classes and the small representation which has been given to the educated classes, the provision for a non-official majority has been made ineffective for all practical purposes.

Such are the Regulations which have been promulgated under the Reform Scheme. I would respectfully invite Lord Morley himself to judge how far they have departed from the liberal spirit of the proposals which had been fashioned, with such statesmanlike care and caution, I also invite Lord Minto to consider if the Regulations do not practically give effect as far as they could to the objectionable features of the scheme which was put forward in Sir Harold Stewarnts or letter of 24th 1907, and which were so widely condemned and also to judge how different in spirit they are to the proposals for which the people of India tendered their warmest thanks to His Lordship and to his noble Chief at Whitehall. Should any one wonder that the educated classes in India are intensely dissatisfied with the Regulations have they not every reason to be so.

For more than a quarter of a century they have laboured through the Congress to promote the common interests of all classes and sects of the people in India and to develop a common feeling of nationality among the followers of all the different religions which is not less necessary for the purpose of a civilized government than for the peaceful progress, prosperity and happiness of the people? The head of the British rule have recognised religion as a basis of representation and have thus raised a wall of separation between the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty which it will take years of earnest effort to demolish. They have also practically undone for the time being at any rate, the results of the earnest agitation of a quarter of a century to secure an effective voice to the representatives of the people in the Government of their country.

DEATH OF A GOAN EDITOR.

Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas.

We regret to record the death of Comr. L. Mascarenhas, the Editor of "Anglo-Lusitano," a paper of the Goan Community in Bombay, and one of the most prominent members of his community. The sad event occurred on Sunday at 7-45 p. m; the funeral took place last evening when a very large number of Goan people attended. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Jurgens, S. J., the Roman-Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Assisted by the Very Rev. L.C. Pera, Vicar-General and Governor of the Diocese of Damaun and a large number of clergy of both jurisdictions including those from Salsette and Bassein.

The funeral cortege proceeded from his residence at French Bridge to the St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabul accompained by H. E. Viscount DeWrem, Consul General of Portugal, and a large number of the members of the various confraternities and several other prominent members of the Portuguese and other communities. The funeral oration was delivered by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, exalting the qualities of the deceased. From Dabul the cortege left for Dharavi, where the interment took place, Numerous wreaths were sent by the relatives, friends and admirers of the deceased, including one from H. E. Viscount DeWrem.

The police arrangements on the way between the French Bridge and the Dabul Church were excellent.

The deceased was born in Goa on the 27th February 1862; after his preparatory studies in Portuguese, he came ont to Bombay and soon distinguished himself by his literary merits. The late Bishop Meurin is reported to have acknowledged his high capabilities and asked him to edit the then existing paper "A India Catholica." Inspired by a spirit of patriotism, he thought of starting a journal for the amelioration of his countrymen in defending and promoting their interests and helped by the late Joseph D'Silva and a few other friends, he started the "O Anglo Lusitano" which now counts full 24 years of its existence. The deceased had rendered invaluable services to the St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabul, Bombay, of which he was the secretary for about 25 years. In recognition of his devoted services to the cause of religion and to the administration of the Portuguese Government, he was honoured by His Holiness with Papal Benediction and was knighted by H. M. the King of Portugal.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, all the institutions of the Goan community were closed yesterday.

The Shia Conference opened its session at Lucknow, on Sunday, under a pandal erected for the purpose.

The Kshatya Mahasabha Conference opens to-day at Lucknow, under the presidency of the Maharaja of Balrampur.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. W. Bensley, late of the Indian Medical Service and of the East India Company's Service, died on Sunday, Dec. 5, at his residence in North Kensington, in his seventy-sixth year. He was an M.D. of St. Andrews and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, in which he had the medal.

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THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO ALIBAG.

(Continued from page 5.)

I am anxious that the Municipalities should be left to manage their own affairs as far as possible.

Even if they make mistakes, as we all of us do, they will obtain an insight into the management of public business which is a valuable part of the education of a citizen, and the electors themselves will be taught to appreciate the importance of their votes.

You are quite right in thinking that the Reforms, which will be inaugurated by the assembly of the New Council next week, are "far-reaching" and "generous." Their success will depend entirely upon the spirit in which they are worked, and provided that an earnest desire for cordial co-operation with Governments for the general good prevails, I am certain that the general progress of the country will be promoted.

I warmly appreciate your kind welcome to Alibag. I have come here to try and get into personal touch with you and to hear your wants. Short as my visit must be on this occasion, I shall take away a happy recollection of this place and of its law-abiding people for whom I earnestly wish prosperity and contentment under the Rule, which as you rightly say has totally changed the conditions prevailing a century ago, and has given you peace and liberty. These are supreme benefits, and I am very glad to know that you appreciate their sterling value.

THE LATE MR. JACKSON.

Mr. Kabraji then asked permission of His Excellency to introduce members of the deputations of the different Municipalities of the Kolaba District. The Municipalities represented being those of Alibag, Peer, Panvel, Ooran, Mahad, and Roha.

The Collector first introduce to His Excellency, Mr. Narayen T. Vaidya, who laid before the Governor, the following resolutions passed in a meeting of the public of the Alibag Taluka, held in Alibag.

Krida Bhuvan :—(1) That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow for the dastardly and cold blooded murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the most sympathetic and learned Collector of Nasik, and condemns in strongest terms the heinous crime and its perpetrator. (2) That the above resolution may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor, on the 27th instant, at the time of His Excellency's visit to this town by a deputation.

That the President of this meeting, may be authorized to forward a letter of condolence to Mrs. Jackson conveying to her the deepest sympathy of the meeting in her sad bereavement.

MR. VAIDYA'S VIEWS.

In connection with this subject, Mr. Vaidya asked to be permitted to say a few words. He said :—

The question why and how has the present stage of mental aberration on the part of some of our young men been reached, and what remedies should be taken to cure it, is a natural sequence of all that has occurred. The answer to it appears to be this. It must be admitted that there are some among us who are instinctively mischievous. They will not appreciate anything good, and magnify what in their view they find to be bad, often drawing upon their imagination to aid their tendencies. They are uncharitable and miscrupulous in their criticisms. They form their likes and dislikes thoughtlessly. They have not cultivated discernment and patience. They will not understand the duties of good citizenship. They misunderstand and misuse what they call the spirit of independence. They are inexperienced and bigotted. They thus form a material that is easily inflammable.

The liberty of speech and the liberty of the press are unfortunately abused in some quarters. Speeches and sermons containing double meanings, and innuendoes made cunningly elusive are delivered. Deliberately contorted interpretations of the Gita and other sacred and epic books are freely preached. Undignified and even abusive language regarding official acts, specially chosen or invented, is often used. Foolish acts are eulogised as patriotic.

A large portion of the press does not realize its responsibility. Editors do not care to ascertain facts, wrongs, real or imaginary—often imaginary—are discussed in vituperative and incesive tone. Occasional instances of disregard for the educated public opinion—probably for some good reason—is treated in a manner derogatory and degrading to the high position of the officers concerned. Great men are held to ridicule without any cause so as to lessen the difference between the high and the low. Socialistic movements are praised. The spirit of political fanaticism, which they call either patriotism or martyrdom, is thus created.

The youth is placed among such environments. His natural Indian instinct to attribute motives, to speak and think ill of others, and his conceit are aroused. If he is not protected by the healthy influence of sober home education and discipline he falls. Thus were brought into existence the Chapekars, Dingras, and Kanheres, who have blackened the face of Indian, and especially Hindu community.

This is a melancholy picture, but we must not be despondent at it. We must find remedies.

Co-operation with Government of the loyal, sober and far-seeing people with eradicate this evil. It is necessary that the Government should be strong. There ought to be a short shift between such heinous crime and the punishment it merits. The punishment should also be impressive. A nook-and-corner hanging is not enough. Action on the part of Government to check the mischievous propensities in various directions above indicated, must receive support from the people. Sympathy of Government to those who are in need of it and deserve it should be continued on one hand simultaneously with an honest endeavour on the part of good men and true to help Government to bring any offenders to justice. The action of petty officers of Government mostly Indians should be watched with a jealous eye to see that no wrong is done by them to the people. They have to come in contact with, and on the other hand the elders of communes should honestly endeavour to check frivolous complaints and mis-understandings and to bring to the notice of proper authorities, without unnecessary noise, any derelictions on the part of the several subordinates. These measures will bring harmony, and confidence—mutual confidence, which is so necessary for the good government of the country.

Mr. Jamshedji Bomonji, Chairman of the Alibag Municipality then submitted the following resolution of the Alibag Municipality:—

"That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the said offence of the dastardly outrage committed by an Indian on Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the able, popular and learned Collector of Nasik and condemns in the strictest terms the foul crime and its cruel perpetrator."

Mr. Jamshedji then introduced the members of the Municipality and Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, as Chairman of the District Board, introduced murders of that body to the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the assembly with regard to the resolution. His Excellency resumed with great satisfaction the resolutions passed in various Municipalities represented there that afternoon. He was certain they all agreed with him that day how terrible was the crime and that it was a crime against God, and a crime against man. The more one thought of it the more he reflected in his mind why such crimes were committed? It was said that Englishmen were not sympathetic. How could that be a cause for this? There was no one more sympathetic than Curzon-Wyllie. He was very friendly with the Indians. His Excellency did not think he had any enemies amongst Indians. And yet what happened? He went to a party in the Indian Institute where happened to be an Indian who shot him. Mr. Jackson than whom there was no more sympathetic officer in the service. People in Nasik knew it more than anybody else. He was as they knew an earnest Student of Indian literature and Indian religions. And what happened lately? There was a party—an Indian Party to do him honour. He went there and he was shot. His Excellency asked the assembly to think and ponder over this in their mind. His Excellency had just heard an explanation of it given by Mr. Vaidya. His Excellency endorsed all that he had said. It could not be that the idea of murder suddenly evolved in the mind of young men. It was not there. It was instilled through various ways as described by Mr. Vaidya. They should see what happened. The assassin said that he read in newspapers that Mr. Jackson was an oppressor to the people. He did not care to inquire if what he read was true. Just to think what that meant. Words not intended to produce such effects were found to be words that led a young man to commit murder. This showed what an amount of responsibility rested on those who were teaching people by means of newspapers, and who did endeavour to hold Government in contempt. Should they not think that grave responsibility rested on these people? Before committing the crime the culprit went and got himself photographed. It showed that he was determined to commit the crime. That he might be looked upon as a martyr in India. His Excellency then asked the assembly to do what he had said very very seriously, viz, to co operate with Government. Everyone of them should attempt to make young men as loyal as possible in future. They must support Government when they thought Government had done right. They could not say Government were doing harm to the people because they could not be wanting in wisdom to understand what was done for their own good. They could discourage newspapers which absolutely provoked hatred for Government they could support Government and control their children all these things they could do. His Excellency asked them solemnly to do what they could in that direction to preserve the children from any more condemnation. If they were not exposed to those dangers. They could prevail harmony among all races and castes in India. (Applause.)

INTERVIEWS AND INSPECTION.

His Excellency then gave a private interview to several important residents of the District and drove through the native town inspecting several places of interest including hospitals and schools.

His Excellency also paid a visit to the Alibag Observatory. Mr. Nanabhai A. F. Moos showed His Excellency round this magnetic Branch of the Government Observatory of Bombay. Owing to the introduction of electric tracktion it was deemed advisable like all the principal civilised cities where electric power is introduced to remove the magnetic branch of the Observatory to a safe place. Alibag being about 18 miles from Bombay being deemed a safe place by the expert for for the purpose the magnetic branch was removed there the Meteriological Astronomical and Seismic Departments being retained in Colaba, Bombay, an album containing scientific pictures of the work done in Bombay and Alibag was presented to the Governor by Mr. Moos. On leaving His Excellency was presented with a handsome boquet by Master Ardeshir J. Bomonji, a smart little boy.

TEA PARTY.

The last function, His Excellency attended, was a tea party given in honour of the Governor's visit to the town of Alibag, where a first class gathering was held in Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhimadiwalla's bungalow, the latter proving a host that treated his guests right royally.

The Governor and party which now included Mr Moos then motored to the bunder to go on board the "Kalika" which touched the Bombay pier at 8-30 o'clock in the evening.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

Clever Company of Youthful Artistes.

Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company in the Empire Theatre last night presented "The Belle of New York," which was played with equal success as "The Girl from Paris and The Runaway Girl." The competition of outside attractions somewhat affected the attendance in the afternoon, but by way of compensation there was a large audience in the evening. The merits of the juveniles are well known by now and their popularity has been sustained by the cleverness of individual performers, and the excellent training of the company as a whole. Both "The Runaway Girl" and "The Belle of New York" gave them ample scope, and they took full advantage of it, presenting performances which had a unique juvenile as well as remarkable histrionic interest. That was recognised by the hearty applause which greeted their efforts and the frequent recalls. There are several who are very young and very diminutive, but surprisingly mature in their capacity to act and dance and grasp all the minutiae of stage life. A leader among these is little Miss Ivy Pollard, who is a wonderful child actress, but there are two or three younger and smaller, who are already surprisingly clever dancers and who will be ready for leading parts when older juveniles have ceased to belong to the Company. The brothers Heintz, the most astonishing pocket-comedians that the Lilliputian Company has had for many years, they are droll and amusing. They are both talented boys—genuine Lilliputians—and may be expected to retain the comedy lead in the company for some years to come. The "Karl Von Pompernick" of Master John Heintz, and "The Blinky Bill" of Walter Byrne were both remarkably clever character studies and the little actors seemed to be mature in everything but years and stature. Master Fred Heintz who played "Ichabad Bronson," also showed good ability. Miss Ivy Pollard's "Cora Angelique," the Queen of Comic Opera was simply irresistible, and no performer could have entered more completely into the spirit of the work. Her acting, her speaking of her lines, and her little arts and graces, invested those parts with a rare attractiveness, and revealed an uncommon degree of intelligense, and proclaimed her a very talented little lady. The dainty little girl who appeared as a solo dancer, and was enthusiastically recalled, quite captivated the audience. Most of the other performers are older and taller. Miss Violet Jones as Harry Bronson played with plenty of spirit, while Miss Rose McGorlick carried herself as Violet Gray will great demureness and received a hearty recall for the "Follow On" solo and the more dashing solo allotted to her as leader of the "Young Men's Rescue Brigade." Little Baby Pollard as Fi Fi Fricot, and Miss Merle Pollard as Mamie Clancy, were thoroughly at home in their respective parts, while the young ladies who appeared as Cora's bridesmaids performed their share in the entertainment gracefully and with no little enthusiasm. Master Leslie Donaghey looked quite tragical as Kenneth Mugg, the low comedian of the Angelique Opera Company and Miss Irene Finlay was quite equal to the responsibilities of "Doc." Settkins, Father of the Queen of Comic Opera. Master Chas Donaghey and Willie Howard were the two diminutive counts and they looked as like one another as if they had been veritable twins. The piece was brightly staged, the costumes, varied and pretty, and the scenery all that could be desired. The choruses were sung with admirable precision and effect, and the ballets were charmingly graceful. The whole production went admirably, and it was received with every token of appreciation by the audience.

To-night the Company will present La Goupee and to-morrow night Florodora. Seats may be booked at Rose and Co's. We advise our readers to go and see these clever little people as it is the best all-round Opera Company that has ever visited Bombay.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27.

Dr. William Harley, well-known throughout India as a clever and interesting personality, died at the General Hospital at noon on Christmas day. He was American by birth but was educated in England. He was at Oxford University and in medicine he took a Scotch degree. However he deserted his regular profession, and travelled exhibiting various magical wonders and such like.

The "Gazette" of Dec. 7 contains an Order in Council under the Children Act, 1908, establishing a system of juvenile Courts in London, to begin on Jan. 1. There are to be six such Courts:—At Bow Street, to cover the police districts of Bow Street and Marlborough Street; at Clerkenwell, to cover Clerkenwell and Marylebone; at Tower Bridge, to cover Tower Bridge and Lambeth; at Westminster, to cover Westminster, the South-Western, and West London; at Old Street, to cover Old Street, Thames, and North London; and at Greenwhich, to cover Greenwich and Woolwich. Such juvenile Courts are not to be held in the Court room in which the ordinary sittings of the Police Court are held, but in the second Court room, if any, or in some other room suitable for the purpose in the police building. The Courts are to be held on Tuesdays and Fridays at two o'clock.

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FIRST SEA LORD.

Sir John Fisher Retires.

The following announcement the other day was issued from the Admiralty:

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., V.C., to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., who will retire from office on Jan. 25, 1910.

From 10, Downing-street, there was issued at the same time the appended statement:

The Prime Minister, with His Majesty's approval, has requested Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., to continue to serve as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, after vacating his official position as First Sea Lord.

The above official announcements set at rest rumours which have been current for some time, and confirm the statements that there would be no change in the Admiralty before the General Election, but that after that event, in accordance with well-established custom, a new patent would be issued, and that then Sir John Fisher would take the opportunity of relinquishing his position as senior member of the Board of Admiralty, his place being taken by Sir Arthur Wilson. The date selected is January 25, when a new Board will be contituted.

There is every reason, adds our Naval correspondent, to believe that if the Liberal Party are again returned to power, Mr. Reginald McKenna will not continue as First Lord of the Admiralty. It is understood that he will take another office, and that Mr. Winston Churchill will succeed him at the Admiralty, with the avowed determination of attempting to effect radical economies on the fleet. Other changes among the members of the Board are also probable. Several sea appointments will shortly become vacant, and it is anticipated that one, at least will be filled by a naval officer now on the Board. Consequently, after the General Election, even if the present Government retain office, there will be several variations in the personnel of the Board. On the other hand, if the Unionist Party should return to Westminster with a majority, the changes will be no less numerous, but this will not interfere with Sir Arthur Wilson's succession to the office vacated by Sir John Fisher. His appointment has been made with the complete concurrence of the Unionist leaders, who regard him, by reason of his vast experience, great ability, and unrivalled standing in the Fleet, as the best possible choice as First Sea Lord.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

The news of Sir Arthur Wilson's acceptance of a seat on the Board as its senior member has given the greatest satisfaction in the Navy. As one man officers acclaim the selection, and recognise the splendid spirit which has prompted this Admiral to forgo his leisure in order to fill such an appointment at such a moment. Sir Arthur Wilson will be 68 years of age on March 4. He had devoted his life with unique singleness of purpose to his profession down to March, 1907, when he relinquished the command of the (old) Channel Fleet. He then freely stated that he had no intention of accepting a fresh appointment, and, indeed, refused one most responsible post on the plea that he regarded his naval career as ended. It is generally understood that he has now consented to become First Sea Lord with considerable reluctance, and only because he recognises that the occasion is one when personal views must be subservient to the interests of the Navy.

Sir Arthur Wilson, it may be added, is a progressive officer, and there will be no break in the continuity of naval policy. He has, even during the years when he has been on half-pay, kept in close touch with naval affairs, particularly since he became an additional member of the Committee of Imperial Defence, on the nomination of the present Prime Minister. Now he and Sir John Fisher are about to exchange places, and the latter officer, as a peer, will still give the Committee the advantage of his experience and advice. Nothing could indicate better the opinion which the Cabinet have formed of the new peer's arduous labours at the Admiralty.

SIR ARTHUR WILSON'S CAREER.

Sir Arthur Wilson assumes office as the final act in a career of the highest distinction, which may be thus summarised.

Entered the Navy as a cadet, June, 1855.

Midshipman of Algiers in the Black Sea during the Russian War (Crimean and Turkish Medals, Sebastopol Clasp).

Midshipman of Calcutta, served at the capture of the Peiho forts, May 20, 1858; landed with Naval Brigade at attack on Canton (China Medal, Taku and Canton Clasps).

Captain of the "Hecla" at the bombardment of Alexandria, July 11, 1882, and during Egyptian War (Egyptian Medal, Alexandria Clasp, Knedive's Bronze Star, Medjidie, 3rd Class); present with the Naval Brigade at the Battle of El Teb, in the Soudan, February 29, 1884.

Awarded the Victoria Cross. The act of gallantry for which Captain Wilson was brought to notice was described by Sir Redvers Buller as one of the most courageous he had ever witnessed.

There was a gap in the square, and five or six of the enemy, seeing it, rushed forward, attempting to pierce the ranks. Then Captain Wilson advanced to meet them alone, and, breaking his sword in his effort to cut one of them down, would not retire a step, but held his ground, knocking them down with his fists. Either by a miracle or the surprising nature of his attack, he escaped with a few wounds, and the square, closing up, rescued him; mentioned in despatches.

He was also presented with a sword by the torpedo officers of the "Vernon," "in admiration of his gallantry at the battle of El Teb" (Suakin and El Teb Clasps).

Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty, May, 1887

THE TWO SERVICES.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

A notable feature arising out of the retirement of Rear-Admiral Tudor Tudor and the promotion of Captain E. G. Fraser is that it has brought to the top of the captains' list an officer who will shortly enjoy the distinction of being by far the youngest admiral in the British Navy. This fortunate officer is Captain David Beatty, who has every prospect of hoisting his flag before he is forty years of age, which will not be till January, 1911. Captain Beatty's rapid advancement—he was a junior sub-lieutenant in May, 1890—is due to this brilliant war service first under Lord Kitchener in Egypt, and afterwards in connection with the Boxer rebellion on the China Station. He won promotion to Commander on November 15th, 1898, and in two years from that date became the Navy's youngest captain when only twenty-nine years of age. At present Captain Beatty is putting in the requisite sea time to qualify for promotion, and when he gets his step in rank there will only remain on the active list a trio of the captains who were "made" in 1900.

TRAINING OF SIGNAL RATINGS.

A new signal school has been formed at Shotley naval barracks, and will be in charge of Lieutenant Reginald F. Eyre, on transfer from the signal department of the Portsmouth naval depot. During the past three years the custom has been to give boys selected for the signal branch four months' course of instruction in the "Impregnable" at Devonport, and an advanced course in the signal school at Portsmouth, on completion of which they were drafted as signal boys to ships. Under the new scheme the entire training will be given at Shotley, from which establishment the lads will be sent direct to sea. It is claimed for the change that it will simplify the training and conduce to the increased efficiency of this popular branch of the service, while also enabling the scholastic and instructional staffs in the "Impregnable" to devote more attention to the preparation of candidates for other branches of the service.

PROVIDING FLEET AUXILIARIES.

The naval authorities in the United States are devoting special attention to the provision of two ammunition ships, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific coasts. The famous cruise round the world by their battle-fleet impressed our cousins with the necessity of providing store ships, colliers, and ammunition ships of their own for a fleet which may be called upon to operate in distant waters, with few, if any, naval bases to depend upon. The Baltic Fleet that crept from the North Sea to their doom at Tsushima was an illustration of what delay illequipped fleets are subject to, while excluded from obtaining supplies and carrying out repairs in neutral harbours. The American Fleet itself was dependent on British colliers in its voyage round the world; and proved that floating bases, so far as they could be created, had become a sine-qua-non of enterprises of this kind, whether in time of peace or war. A navy with all the advantages of minor bases such as our own possesses is not in these days thoroughly equipped without such auxiliaries as factory ships and colliers, which the Admiralty have already provided; while it is possible to draw store and ammunition ships from our superb mercantile marine at short notice. This latter contention is true to an extent only; since any ships appropriated for the purpose of carrying ammunition for fleet uses in war would need to be specially fitted for the work. For this reason it would be wise to provide these ships forthwith, and use them in peace time for conveying stores and ammunition between naval ports at home and abroad. The American example might therefore be copied with advantage.

ROUTE MARCHING.

At home the route marching season is in full swing, and in roads in the vicinity of military stations there can be seen on most days in the week a correspondent writes troops engaged in this particular form of training. The civilian looking on has often a difficulty in appreciating the value of these exercises, for to him the expression march discipline conveys little or nothing. But to the soldier who relises the difficulty of quickly moving a brigade of infantry fifteen or twenty miles along a road with the possibility of a halt at the end, the necessity of careful training is apparent. March discipline is a term of wide significance, and under its head is included everything that affects the efficiency of man or horse during the march, and if instruction in these subjects is not given during the winter months troops will be unable to take part in the work of the summer. Like other forms of training its full value is only obtained when it is arranged to be carried out progressively, and when the strictest attention to details is maintained during the whole of the exercise. That this is realised by brigade and other commanders was manifested on Army manœuvres this year when the result of careful training in this respect was very noticeable, and when the maintenance of proper march discipline enabled the troops to cover distances with comparative ease, which would have been impossible had not this discipline become second nature to the men. Sir Edward Leach, in his instructions for winter training this year, very soundly remarked that a soldier who cannot march is an encumbrance to his battalion, and far less useful than a third class shot, and when it is realised that on service there is probably twenty days of marching for one of fighting, the all-importance of efficiency in this respect becomes apparent.

MUTUAL SUPPORT.

The principle of mutual support in the field is laid down with proper insistence in the recent "Field Service Regulations," particularly with reference to the artillery, who are told that the object of their fire is to assist the infantry advance. During training and manœuvres considerable progress has been made in this matter, though it is admitted that a good deal remains to be done. In Manchuria the Japanese artillery and infantry worked with more cordial and effective co-operation with each successive engagement, and the circumstance has not been lost on the British Service. How effective co-operation may best be brought about may well be a question of controversy. We have seen Artillery Brigades affiliated to Infantry Brigades in peace operations, but this may not be from every point of view desirable. At least, it is plain that the Infantry Brigadier whose force is actually engaged will be too much occupied with his own duties to control a whole Brigade of Artillery, and it must be for the Divisional General to direct the use of the guns with the help of his Artillery adviser. Co-operation must therefore be sought through the channel of the Divisional commander, and responsibility must not be taken from Artillery officers, who must cultivate in time of peace the knowledge of methods of mutual support. In the coming year we shall see great advances made on the lines of the new text-book. At the present time it deserves to be noticed there is no provision for the working of any force exceeding the strength of a complete division, but the possibility of co-operation between divisions must not be forgotten, and it must be for the Divisional General and his C.R.A., to make sure that we shall never see Divisional commanders competing for the best artillery positions. There should be some superior agency to harmonise the working of Divisions together, and the staffs of Divisions should be in communication on the subject.

A NEW BULLET.

Rumour has it that a bullet has been devised by the Austro-Hungarian authorities which gives the same trajectory as does the one in ordinary use, but differs from it in being filled with a smoke-generating substance which, in the course of its flight, gives off a slight mist, and consequently enables the path of the trajectory to be accurately followed. The idea is doubtless copied from that embodied in the design of the projectile destined to be used in an attack on balloons, which, by thus indicating its path, enables corrections to be accurately made for succeeding rounds. If the same principle can be successfully applied to infantry fire, it is obvious that it will be of extreme value, as at present it is only under favourable conditions of light, soil, &c., that the fall of bullets can be observed. Any device to remedy this state of things would not only increase the efficiency of infantry fire, but would tend to the saving of a large quantity of ammunition which is at present thrown away. No doubt, if the report proves to be correct, the British authorities will institute trials of their own, the results of which will be followed with interest.

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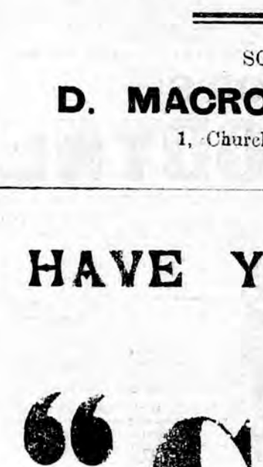

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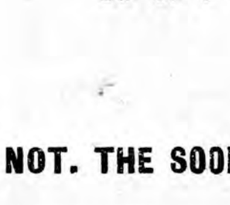

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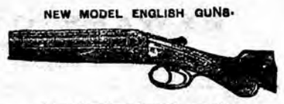

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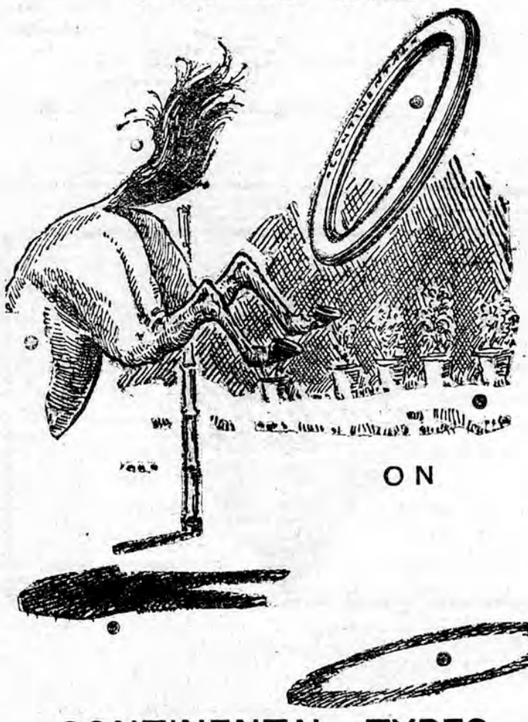

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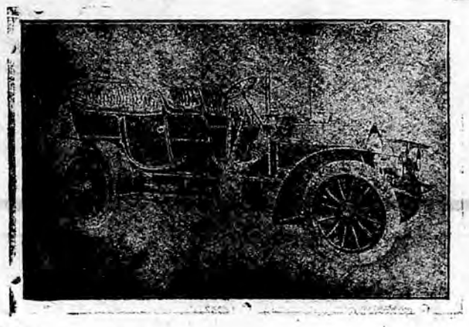

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